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LAST EDITION

DECLARATION OF UNION IS HAILED BY JUGO-SLAVS

Serbian War Correspondent Records Enthusiastic Reception of the Corfu Statement by Loyal Men in the Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The declaration recently concluded in Corfu in regard to the creation of a Serbian, Croat and Slovene kingdom produced the greatest enthusiasm in all the countries inhabited by these races. The Serbo-Croat novelist of Dalmatian birth, Ivo Cipliko, now acting as war correspondent with the First Serbian Army, writes as follows in reference to this event:

"Salonica, August 11, 1917. 'It has been a great historic event. For the army, the national Serbian Army, has greeted it with self-restraint and wisdom. Long since had the leaders of our army cherished the hope of this declaration. They were its great pioneers in the days of peace, as they still are today in these times of warfare. The representatives of the Government of the once free Kingdom of Serbia—and now free in the realization of her exiled sons—as well as the representatives of the subjugated and unredeemed lands, where live the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (with Dr. Trumbic at their head) united by one idea, ascended the heights of the last left Macedonian Mountains, which have been tamed by the Serbian troops, in sight of the Aegean Sea, and there upon the mountains, echoed the tones of the Serbian language expressing to the army their admiration and proclaiming the national will of the triple-nationed people—Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. 'One great thought of unity has taken possession of the lands washed by two seas—the Adriatic and the Aegean. This great hope, conceived through centuries of pain and travail, cleansed and purified by the blood of glorious heroes, manifested itself on the 9th of July on Mt. Jelak, clothed in its pines and firs, in sight of the famous Kalpakchalan, and in full view of the enemy too, manifested itself in the shepherd's royal hut, garlanded with fresh and fragrant pine-tree branches. There, on that wide and illimitable front, amid those rugged and arid mountains, by day and by night, without relief or respite, there kept watch these brave and pure-souled heroes, martyred offerings of their great ideals. 'Our men realized this, and sent a chosen company of their fellows representative of all our unredeemed Jugo-Slav lands, in order that they might hear the shout of that word which is becoming a fact—'Unity.' There were gathered representatives not only of the army, but also men from the mountains and the plains, from the rivers and from both the seas—Adriatic and Aegean—bound together as one. 'Thoughtfully and earnestly they heard the national word: We are all children of one great motherland. We are all equal before the law, Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. All free to confess our faith, whether orthodox, Catholic or Muhammadan. Strengthened and revived, with calmness in our souls, ready to face all bullets, shells and cannon, these heroes returned to meet the eyes of the trenches. 'On the 15th of July the envoys visited the army, bringing admiring greetings to the army and declaring 'unity.' With whole-hearted sincerity replied the victorious Volovoda. 'Great and true work needs not words; it is clear and evident, easily understood by everybody.' And the truth of unity in thought displayed itself with the speed of gunshell fire along the front, even to the deepest dugout. This word unity, resurrected and awakened by the will of the whole nation, found an echo in the breast of every soldier, even to the last recruit. And those, too, who are daily perishing through oppression, persecution, starvation, and yet constantly expecting deliverance, have openly proclaimed in the Croatian Diet in the full light of day their resolve to free Croatia, independent of foreign domination and foreign influence. 'And those in the Imperial Parliament of Vienna have also demanded the unification of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in one single, independent state. Without even brotherly quarrels, discussions, or negotiations, this longing for unity has manifested itself spontaneously and naturally, breaking through all artificial and political boundaries, and even all religious and social differences. The whole nation desires unity. Not one single political party, not one single association, either religious or social, in any of the unredeemed lands has ever doubted it, declared so courageously as it was by the Jugo-Slav Committee in Europe. Faith, suffering, and silence are ancient and inseparable companions. Let us be of good heart; the glorious day is dawning."

"The center of gravity of the German policy lies in the Belgian question, he continues, and the question at stake is nothing more or less than whether Germany shall fall or not. Germany, he adds, cannot assert herself as a world power against England unless she has her position toward that country on a high note."

"The sea of mud before Ypres has temporarily stopped the British advance, whilst from the other fronts no news of any importance has been published. The one scene of activity at the moment is the islands in the Gulf of Riga, where a German landing has just been effected under cover of darkness. The information is incomplete, but it appears that the Russian batteries on Dagoo Island were destroyed by the fire from the German ships, and that simultaneously the landing of the troops on Oesel Island was effected. Whether any serious advance is contemplated, or whether the Germans are merely securing their position in Riga for the winter, so as to entrench themselves and to make it doubly hard for the Russians to advance in the spring, remains to be seen. But it seems improbable that any further serious advance on Petrograd will be undertaken so late in the year."

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GERMAN PRESS CONTINUES TO DISCUSS CRISIS

Vorwaerts Foresees Political Results and Taunts Government for Having Arrested a Woman

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The talk of a possible Chancellor crisis continues in the German press, the Vorwaerts and the Berliner Tageblatt in particular heading the attack on Dr. Michaelis, while, despite the adjournment of the Reichstag, the Center and Majority Socialists have held fresh conferences to discuss the situation produced by the Government attack on the Socialists in the Reichstag.

The arrest of Frau Zietz, in this connection, has evidently created a sensation, and the Vorwaerts remarks that the political results will be all-important. So closely associated is she with three Socialists deputies mentioned by Admiral von Capelle, that if she is guilty they are also, it writes, and it points out that this trial, on which the political triumph or defeat of the Government depends, will be held behind closed doors and intimates that the Government arrested a woman because she is not a member of the Reichstag and cannot reply to attacks from the public platform. Meanwhile the Munich Post is calling for the abolition of "the system of Michaelis, Heiferich and Capelle," and declares that the Wolff account of Tuesday's Reichstag sitting gives no idea of the indignation of the whole Reichstag Majority at the manner in which the Minority Socialists were declared politically outlawed, and that the speeches of Herren Ebert, Naumann, Haase and Dittmann were mutilated beyond recognition.

Von Tirpitz Interview

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Admiral von Tirpitz having denied the Berliner Tageblatt's assertion that he promised England's submission by the submarine campaign in August, has now granted an interview to the Berlin Post in which he declares that final victory over England is certain so long as the sinkings exceed the possible increase of tonnage, which all experts agree will continue to be the case, but he refuses to fix the date of success.

The center of gravity of the German policy lies in the Belgian question, he continues, and the question at stake is nothing more or less than whether Germany shall fall or not. Germany, he adds, cannot assert herself as a world power against England unless she has her position toward that country on a high note."

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

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CABINET FULLY REPRESENTATIVE

Formation in Canada of Union Government Causes Great Satisfaction Throughout Dominion—Praise for Sir R. Borden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Robert Borden today stands incomparably the biggest man in Canada. He has accomplished what many believed to be the impossible. Against great odds, he has formed a win-the-war Government on an absolutely national basis. He has had opposition to meet known to but few, and not the least from some sitting round his own political fireside, who have persistently urged him to conduct the coming election on straight party lines. In spite of everything, however, the Premier has firmly held to the policy of the "open door," with the result that he has been able to announce the triumphant termination of the patriotic position he has maintained for months past, that Canada called for a Union Government, in the formation of that Union Government.

Those who form it are of a more representative character than ever the best friends of union had dared to hope, as apparently at the last moment several prominent Liberals accepted Sir Robert Borden's invitation to assist him in governing the country during the coming strenuous period, which will include the winning of the war and the readjustment of Canadian life on the conclusion of peace when that happy consummation has been brought to pass.

Chief amongst these are Mr. F. B. Carver, from whom the Conservative Government never had a more persistent opponent, and Mr. N. W. Rowell, the leader of the Liberal Party in Ontario and a man of high character. The western Liberals who join the Cabinet are: Hon. A. L. Sifton, the present Premier of Alberta; Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Public Works in the Saskatchewan Government; and Mr. T. A. Crerar, president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company of Manitoba, who is held in high esteem in his Province. It is also believed that Hon. George Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, will join the Union Government, but at the time of writing no definite news has been given out. If he is not able to make his arrangements so that he can accept a position in the Cabinet, his place will be taken by another Liberal from the Maritime Provinces.

The Conservative members of the Cabinet who are retiring from office to make way for the Liberal section will be found at various posts. It is stated that Sir George Perley, at present overseas War Minister, will become Dominion High Commissioner in London; Hon. Dr. Roche, late Minister of the Interior, will go to the Civil Service Commission; Mr. Crothers, late Minister of Labor, will be appointed to the Ontario bench, and Mr. Hazen, Minister of Marine, will also become a judge.

On all sides the formation of a Union Government is regarded as a personal victory for Sir Robert Borden, and his character of "stick-to-it-iveness" has never been more completely vindicated. A great friend of the Premier remarked to The Christian Science Monitor representative, "When Borden gets, what I call 'massed,' nothing can move him." On the subject of a Union Government, Sir Robert Borden has certainly been "massed" for many months past, and the coming election will consequently be of a less bitter character than otherwise would have been the case.

No word has yet come from Sir Wilfrid Laurier as to his intentions, but it is taken for granted that he will retain the leadership of the Lib-

(Continued on page two, column five)

NEW MEXICO "DRYS" ARE URGED TO VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SANTA FE, N. M.—With the election on the constitutional amendment providing for state-wide prohibition less than 30 days away, the united "dry" forces of the State are conducting a vigorous campaign from headquarters in this city, designed primarily to get out the vote favoring prohibition. New Mexico's entire congressional delegation, the Governor and major state officers, judges of the Supreme Court, district judges and chairmen of the Republican and Democratic state committees have declared for prohibition, and are assisting in the campaign for the amendment.

BOSTON JEWS ON CAMP PRIVILEGE

Military Cantonment Situation Taken Up by Subsidiary Organization of National Jewish Social Welfare Work

Members of the subcommittee of the Massachusetts Jewish Committee on Camp Work, a subsidiary organization to the National Jewish Social Welfare Work with headquarters in New York, met recently in Boston to consider the military cantonment situation in this State and the situation in the United States generally. The State Committee on Camp Work of which Carl Dreyfus of Boston is chairman, is to meet next week to take up the entire subject of the care for the Jewish soldiers in the military cantonments of this State and the fact that, while the Protestants have social and religious welfare buildings in the cantonments in the Young Men's Christian Association buildings and the Roman Catholics in the Knights of Columbus buildings, the Jews are not so represented.

Jacob Wasserman, president of Massachusetts Lodge, No. 27, Independent Order B'nai Brith, of Boston, is keenly interested in the problem now before the Jews of the United States as to whether or not they are to be accorded equal privileges in the military cantonments of the United States with Protestants and Roman Catholics.

The fact that the Knights of Columbus is a secret society in the exclusive control of the Roman Catholic Church, is being considered in the thoughts of members of the Jewish secret society, Independent Order B'nai Brith. All over the United States a quiet, rising protest is being made by the members of this powerful Jewish organization. At the same time many thousands of the Jews who belong to this society belong to the Masonic fraternity.

Jews in Boston have been in correspondence with Jews in other parts of the United States, and they do not hesitate to criticize this apparent discrimination on the part of the War Department, whereby one secret society is admitted to the enclosures of the various cantonments while all others, many of them older and of far greater membership than the Knights of Columbus, are barred.

Mr. Wasserman said that the Massachusetts Lodge and Amos Lodge, B'nai Brith, the two lodges of that order in Boston, have appointed a joint committee of three members each to consider the welfare of the Jewish soldier in Camp Devens and the other military camps in Massachusetts. This joint committee has met for preliminary organization and will meet next week to begin the actual work of caring for the interests of the Jewish boys in the military camps.

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(Continued on page five, column three)

EFFICIENCY AIM OF FREE RUSSIA

Latest Technical Processes of War and Systematic Training to Be Applied to Armies on Whole Russian Front

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—A conference at headquarters has considered and decided upon measures to improve the fighting efficiency of the Russian Army in view of questions likely to be raised at the inter-allied conference at Paris. The program includes the application on the whole Russian front of the most up-to-date technical processes of war, systematic military training and strict regulation of soldiers' daily life so as to produce the maximum of efficiency. Mr. Kerensky presided over the conference, which was attended by Gen. Alexeff, Gen. Bukhonine, the Chief of Staff, the Ministers of War, Marine and Foreign Affairs, and the new Ambassador to Paris, M. Makaroff.

A communiqué reports a German landing yesterday on the coast of the Gulf of Tagalant on the north of the island of Oesel and on the southern part of the island of Dagoo. Headquarters had already pointed out the possibility that the Germans would attempt to land forces in the Gulf of Riga, but expressed confidence that they would be driven back or would win an empty victory. There is in many quarters the hope that when the winter has passed and fighting is possible on a big scale the Russian Army may have been pulled together.

General Bukhonine has, in any case, emphasized the fact that the Russians are holding up 140 divisions on their front.

Friday—The Ministry of Marine are informed that eight dreadnoughts, a dozen light cruisers, 40 torpedo boats and 30 mine sweepers participated in the German landing on Oesel.

Mr. Kerensky, the Premier, has telegraphed to the commander-in-chief on the northern front in severe language. He orders him to tell the Baltic fleet that the hour of trial has arrived, and that Russia expects a valiant effort by her navy.

"I, as generalissimo," he says, "demand that the sailors should make sacrifices. It is time to reflect seriously and to cease to cooperate involuntarily with the enemy."

He refers to the results of the recent attitude of the Kronstadt garrison, and says: "Let the abominable crime of the battleship Petropavlovsk be redeemed. Let the fleet repulse the enemy under command of its officers, whose patriotism is well known to all Russia."

An official communiqué points out that the enemy had long been preparing for a landing and that the debarkation was carried out with great rapidity, owing to the weakness of the patrol service. The capture of the islands will deprive the Russians of their predominant position in the Gulf of Riga, and the communiqué thinks that events point to fresh German operations toward Hapsal, on the mainland, which is the terminus of the railway leading to Revel, very probably the next German objective.

The communiqué concludes that the events in the Gulf of Riga may have a repercussion on the situation of the Russian troops in the Segoevsk region, which is to the north and east of Riga, where, it says, a change of front will be necessary by bringing it nearer the Winden-Wolk line.

Meantime there have been isolated but sharp disorders in various localities due to the food question, complicated by extremist propaganda. At Kharkoff, for instance, violent sections of the population, together with deserting soldiers, started pillaging last week and it was only with difficulty that troops succeeded in dispersing armed bands.

Germans Occupy Arensburg

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—German landing forces on Oesel Island have occupied Arensburg, capital of that section of Russia, according to a formal announcement from the War Office today. The occupation, it was stated, was perfected by the enemy troops on Friday evening.

Comments on Troops Landing

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The Russian press comments today on the landing of German troops and naval forces on Oesel Island at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga, and the prospects of a big naval battle.

The Bourgeois Gazette asserts the latest German maneuver complicates the general situation in view of unsatisfactory internal conditions.

The Reich lays responsibility for the German action at the door of "the unexampled political frivolity of the leaders of the Russian democracy."

The Den blames the German success upon the Bolsheviki.

TRANSFER OF MEN SOUGHT

Governor Samuel W. McCall announced today that he will ask the War Department to authorize the transfer of drafted Massachusetts men to the depot brigade of the twenty-sixth division, under command of Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser. The Governor's decision resulted from a conference this morning with General Sweetser and Col. Willis H. Stover.

The Governor feels that the drafted men from this State at Ayer should be transferred to an organization of men from Massachusetts men, rather than be sent South, as some plans would indicate their next move to be.

GERMAN SUBMARINE FIRES ON LIFEBOATS

LONDON, England (Monday)—One American was killed and a second seriously wounded by gunfire from a German submarine against their boats as they were leaving a torpedoed steamer, it was announced today.

The American killed was James Fringer, Frank Donoghue was wounded. Ten other Americans, members of the crew of the steamer, escaped.

Two Englishmen, members of the vessel's crew, were also killed by the submarine's gunfire, directed with apparent deliberate intent on the lifeboats. Eight persons in the boats were seriously wounded. The name of the ship which was torpedoed was not announced.

SOLDIERS FIND DRINK IN LOWELL

If Municipal Authorities Cannot Stop Sales of Liquor to Enlisted Men Federal Officials May Prohibit Visits to City

Following the return to the national army cantonment at Ayer, Mass., last Saturday night of about 200 soldiers alleged to have been intoxicated by alcoholic drink procured in Lowell, and the subsequent fight between one of these men and a corporal of the guard, military officers are contemplating taking more drastic action against the liquor and vice conditions with which the soldiers are brought into contact. It is understood that unless the Lowell municipal authorities can remedy conditions, steps may be taken to close that city to uniformed men from the Ayer cantonment.

Mayor O'Donnell of Lowell said today that the Lowell police authorities have taken steps to handle the situation and will arrest every person within their jurisdiction suspected of being involved in furnishing the soldiers with intoxicants. He stated, however, that the police are working under a serious handicap, in that there is no law to prevent persons from "treating" the soldiers.

John Haywood and Henry G. Wilson were arraigned in the Lowell Police Court today charged with drunkenness and also with illegally selling liquor to soldiers. They were arrested by the police detectives, who are also said to have obtained names of 14 soldiers, some of whom were intoxicated and others had liquor in their possession.

Both Haywood and Wilson entered pleas of not guilty today. Haywood's case was taken in charge of the federal authorities, while that of Wilson was continued until Tuesday, when it is believed federal authorities may take charge. Several soldiers to whom these men are said to have sold liquor to have attempted to sell liquor will appear as witnesses.

Recognizing the great evil liable to result in the moral of the soldiers of the new national army unless the traffic can be checked, Mayor O'Donnell said: "We put a special squad of policemen out to work on this situation over the week end and their investigations indicate that much of the difficulty lies beyond our jurisdiction. The jitney bus service operated between Lowell and Camp Devens we believe is largely responsible for the intoxication of many of the soldiers."

"These jitneys which carry the men to and from camp take liquor outside of the city limits and then the intoxicated men can get it, while beyond the reach of the Lowell authorities. These jitneys are selling it along the roadside to the soldiers. What we are trying to do is to get a definite clue to what jitneys are thus supplying the soldiers, and then we will arrest

literates. The Bureau of Education of the Government makes the same recommendation, that I should appoint a committee on Americanization in the states to cooperate with the Bureau of Education and the national committee of 100 to push the suggestions which they make in the document submitted to me, and which I also lay before you for your consideration.

"In Minnesota the statistics show 89,155 unable to speak English, and 40,835 illiterates. The Bureau of Education makes the same recommendation as to the appointment of a committee by the sovereign grand commander to work in connection with the Government and the national committee of 100, already appointed by the Commissioner of Education.

"Missouri has 37,345 inhabitants unable to speak English and 22,540 illiterates. The Bureau makes the same recommendations.

"North Dakota has 31,548 inhabitants who are unable to speak English, and 9,129 illiterates. The Bureau makes the same recommendations here as in the other states where this condition prevails.

"I do not deem it necessary to discuss this question at any greater length. It seems to me entirely unnecessary to do so.

"It is peculiarly fitting at the present time, when so much is being written about the evil effect of printing articles criticizing our Government in the foreign-language newspapers, that this matter should be brought to the attention of our brethren, and all our efforts brought to bear, not only to assist in teaching the English language to those who are unable to speak and to write it, but that our efforts should be directed to 'Americanize' all people of our country, training them in the history and traditions of the Republic and teaching them the doctrines which flow from an attentive study of the Constitution and the laws of the United States and the several states of the Union.

"There is not, and there can be, in my judgment, more important work for the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, or for Freemasonry as a whole, than a combined and earnest endeavor to use all its influence everywhere to make of our country a unit in aspirations and in the spirit of liberty, equality and fraternity.

"Once again I quote: 'A brilliant French woman told me some time ago that she shall never be a nation because we have no distinct national language. She said this mournfully, and with a dramatic shrug of the shoulders so characteristic with her people. I am not ready to accept her verdict, but I do believe that we need to realize the value of language in the making of a nation. We must treasure it as a vehicle of our national, spiritual and cultural inheritance, and we must speak it as if we recognized that fact.'

"We must teach it to the alien in our midst, and thus share with him the legacy of the past, that he may be prepared for the part he is to play in the making of the nation."

"It seems to me that this is so excellently well put, and by a woman who is thoroughly acquainted with conditions, that I need add nothing else to show the importance, the urgent necessity, of giving all the aid we can to our Government and its educational department in its plans for teaching the English language to our foreign-born and non-English speaking population.

"The following appeal from the President of the United States has appeared in the newspapers after I had written the foregoing. It emphasizes the importance of the same kind of work to which I have called your attention:

"The war is bringing to the minds of our people a new appreciation of the problems of national life and a deeper understanding of the meaning and aims of the democracy. Matters which heretofore have seemed commonplace and trivial are seen in a truer light.

"In these vital tasks of acquiring a broader view of human possibilities, the common school must have a large part. I urge that teachers and other school officers increase materially the time and attention devoted to instruction bearing directly on the problems of community and national life.

"In order that there may be definite material at hand with which the schools may at once expand their teachings, I have asked Mr. Hoover and Commissioner Claxton to organize the proper agencies for the preparation and distribution of suitable lessons for the elementary grades and for the high school classes.

"Lessons thus suggested will serve the double purpose of illustrating in a concrete way what can be undertaken in the schools and of stimulating teachers in all parts of the country to formulate new and appropriate materials drawn directly from the communities in which they live."

"The only suggestion and recommendation which I have to make is as follows: 'Resolved, That the sovereign grand commander be and is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of one or more honorary members of this supreme council in any of the states of this jurisdiction where it appears from the statistics furnished to him by the Department of Education, that the problem of teaching our foreign-born people to speak the English language is a matter of moment.

"Resolved, Further, that the sovereign grand commander lay the results of his efforts and of the committee appointed by him before this body at its next regular biennial session, for such action as the supreme council may deem it wise to take after considering the results of the efforts thus put forth.

"I do not ask for any appropriation of money for this service, for the Bureau of Education of the United States will send out such literature and such information as may seem necessary to aid the sovereign grand commander and any committee he may appoint in doing this work.

"It might be necessary to make a small addition to the sovereign

grand commander's contingent fund for this purpose, but that will be a matter for your consideration.

"So far as I am concerned, and I am sure this will be true of any committee I would appoint, this work would be a labor of love.

"When the war in Europe began, there was an association formed for 'war relief,' composed of many excellent and eminent Masons, which has doubtless effected much good through the money which it has collected and sent to Europe. But after consultation with Sovereign Grand Commander Smith, in whose jurisdiction the relief association was formed, we agreed that the time had not arrived for taking up the work of relief for Masons in Europe; that it was then wiser for contributions to be general, and to be sent for general use among all those who might need assistance. But now the situation is entirely different, and all is changed.

"On the 6th of April, President Wilson sent his famous message to Congress, and that great body declared that a state of war existed between our country and the Imperial German Government. An eminent Englishman, now in this country, has said that our Government is engaged in creating the greatest war machine known in history. This machine must be managed and operated by men, and thousands of these men who will have charge of this wonderful war machine are, and will be, Scottish Rite Masons. I am without definite and accurate information at present of the number of Scottish Rite Masons who are serving with the armies of our country in France and elsewhere, but I am sure there is a large number of our brethren who are now in the armies of the United States. It is our plain, our bounden duty, to render them, in all brotherly affection, every good service possible. This cannot be done without money, nor without organization.

"The northern supreme council has appropriated \$100,000 from its treasury for a war relief fund, and has already placed the money in the hands of the Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council for the northern Masonic jurisdiction of the United States. It has also authorized the Sovereign Grand Commander to solicit contributions to the amount of \$1,000,000 from the subordinate orders of the rite in that jurisdiction.

"If we are to render effective aid to our brethren in the army and navy, it will be necessary for us to raise a fund of 'a respectable amount' which will enable us to render such service as will supplement the other agencies at work for the welfare and safety of our brethren who are serving their country in arms."

"If any step of this kind is taken, I would suggest and recommend that it should be by the solicitation of voluntary contributions from the bodies and brethren of the rite, and from such other sources as may be available to us. I think that this fund, when contributed, should be placed in one or more banking institutions presided over by Scottish Rite Masons, and if it is desired to follow the same plan as has been carried out in the northern jurisdiction, and to clothe the Sovereign Grand Commander of this jurisdiction with the power to assign this fund to agencies which will use it to the best advantage for the purposes indicated, that I should be given power to appoint a committee of at least six active members of this council, and added to this as many honorary members of our Supreme Council as may be deemed desirable, the former to assist me in the management of the fund, and the latter to aid in the collection and utilization of the resources thus furnished.

"Subscriptions to the fund should come directly from the bodies to the treasurer general, and the funds paid out by warrant drawn by the sovereign Grand Commander and issued by the secretary of the committee."

BAVARIA AND THE PAPAL NOTE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—A Munich message states that Count Hertling, the Bavarian Premier, addressing the Main Committee of the Bavarian Lower House, stated that the King of Bavaria's reply to the papal note must be regarded as a federal prince's expression of agreement with the imperial policy. After remarking that the businesslike British are beginning to doubt whether the prosecution of the war is still remunerative, he said the time has not yet come for Germany to make any declaration concerning her pawn, Belgium, but, in any circumstances, while acting with moderation and consideration for Bavarian wishes, she must take care to obtain political and economic guarantees against future hostility on the British part.

The Pope and Count Czernin, having accepted the Entente's alleged aim of peaceful organization of the world, the emperor must not declare himself more definitely, the Premier continues, especially concerning Alsace-Lorraine, regarding which there was probably a secret treaty between England and France. Renunciation of this German territory was out of the question and Bavaria, Count Hertling said, must represent German, not Bavarian, wishes in the matter. The Bavarian view was that a union of Alsace with South Germany and of Lorraine with Prussia would be expedient, whereas the autonomy idea was a great mistake and would produce no reconciliation with France.

GUSTAVE ADOR ASSAILED

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—The Berliner Lokal Anzeiger has started a campaign against Gustave Ador, head of the Swiss Political Department, because of his remark that, as a condition for just peace, Belgium must be restored and compensated.

The Lokal-Anzeiger demands the retirement of Gustave Ador, and proposes that the ministers at Berne of the Central Powers sever relations with the Swiss Political Department until he resigns.

KING AND COURT BACK IN MADRID

The Return of King Alfonso and Court to Madrid Promises Political Activity—Important Diplomatic Appointments

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Monday)—The King and court are returning to Madrid for the new season, and there is imminent prospect of great activity in political circles. It is stated His Majesty has signified his intention of consulting all political leaders, and, with this in view, there have been numerous conferences among them of late, special attention having been directed to those between Señor Villanueva, President of the Chamber and Señor García Priet, former Premier. A kind of political alliance has been set up between these two, but little has been heard of late concerning the recently proposed new Liberal Party independent of the Romanones section, of which they were moving spirits.

Some very important diplomatic changes are announced. A few months since Señor Cabelton withdrew from the ambassadorship of the Vatican, preferring to abandon his office, when Count de Romanones, former Premier, in all the circumstances of the case, and with, as it is regarded, so many peace possibilities on hand, the position has been a somewhat delicate one to fill. It has now been determined to withdraw the Marquis de Villanueva from Petrograd, and send him to the Holy See. He has received instructions, it is rumored, to support the Vatican peace policy, and the Vatican is reported to be exerting pressure in Spain to induce her to adopt a pacific attitude.

All such statements, however, should be received with great caution, for both the King and the Premier believe strongly it would be utterly impolitic and useless for Spain to show any activity whatever in direction of peace, unless invited to do so by the allied governments which, it is realized, is very unlikely at the present juncture.

The Duke de Amalfi, Minister at Stockholm, is now moving to Petrograd. Viscount de la Puente de Dona Maria, who is acting at Caracas, will go to Stockholm, being succeeded by Señor Romero Dasmat, at present at Santa Fe, while to the latter place will go Señor Rafael Mitjana, now First Secretary of the Constantinople legation. Marques de Valdeiglesias, editor of La Epoca, takes control of the royal commission on wheat stocks, succeeding Señor Pumarino, who resigned to become Food Controller, an office which he has since relinquished.

The Grand Cross of the order of "Isabella the Catholic" has been conferred upon Mr. Alfredo Dalmier, undersecretary of French beaux arts who was very active in promoting some cordial exchanges between France and Spain last summer. The Cabinet has been considering the blockade of the Canary Islands, report upon the subject showing the difficult and serious state of things that exists there, the means of remedying them having been prepared and laid before it. Regarding the new schemes of transport and the large quantity of shipping the Government is taking over, it is stated the Government will, in certain cases, authorize vessels to make their courses through danger zones, and where danger is likely to be pronounced, it will give special orders to captains and assume all responsibility.

DECLARATION OF UNION IS HAILED BY JUGO-SLAVS

(Continued from page one)

garla, of the Emperor of Germany, the following comment by M. Michailovitch, the Serbian Minister to the United States, on the relations of Bulgaria to the Central Powers, is considered significant. He says:

"In view of certain declarations of the Bulgarian Minister to the United States, in which he asserted that Bulgaria does not repent having joined the Central Powers, because they offered her more than the Entente Allies, and that she is now ready for peace, having achieved her war aims. I pointed out the system that the official and unofficial agents of our enemies in neutral and allied countries are employing in adopting an attitude and making declarations quite contrary to those of their governments. Following this, the Bulgarian Minister made another declaration, by which he confirmed that danger. Assembling that Serbia's aspirations are 'her unholy ambitions,' he pretends that the Bulgarian aspirations quite conform with President Wilson's declarations about the 'national boundaries,' and immediately after that he declares that Bulgaria has not the intention of becoming the dominating nation in the Balkans, because, as he puts it, 'there are 12,000,000 Serbians and 11,000,000 Rumanians in the Balkans,' and he is asking the question, 'How could Bulgaria be dominating where there are two countries, each with millions more population?'

"The Bulgarian Minister is there supposing the union of all Serbs in one State of 12,000,000, and of all Rumanians in another State of 11,000,000, in the same way as he is wishing for the union of all Bulgars, because that is the only way to prove that Bulgaria does not want to dominate in the Balkans. This is a declaration of the official representative of Bulgaria, which is an ally of Austria-Hungary, and under whose occupation there are today those 12,000,000 Serbs and 11,000,000 Rumanians, referred to. There is no need for me to state that the Bulgarian Minister's wish concerning Serbs and Ruma-

nians is identical with the wishes of the Serbs and Rumanians themselves, for the realization of which they are today fighting the allies of Bulgaria and Bulgaria herself. This is the very reason for which I am again compelled to draw public attention to this system of the official enemy representatives, by which they assert just the contrary of what their governments are declaring. Or is it, perhaps, the intention of the Bulgarian Minister to adopt an attitude of his own, contrary to the one of his Government and King?"

Conditions in Bosnia

Croatian Deputy Arraigns Alleged Abuse of Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the Hungarian Parliament at Budapest an outspoken speech was recently delivered by a Croatian deputy, M. Hreljanovic, on the conditions prevailing in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The following extracts are taken from a report by the Hrvatska Rietch:

"In the different branches of the administration of Bosnia-Herzegovina there is now such glaring abuse of power against civil liberty, rights of property and of life, so much chicanery and fraud, that even the State itself has been obliged to prosecute and imprison its officials. Justice and equity are the basis of every State, but in Bosnia standards of justice have fallen so low that faith in them has not been nearly shaken, but completely destroyed. In the tribunal of Sarajevo, for instance, the direction of judicial affairs is entrusted to judges, one of whom has been convicted more than once of illicit financial operations, and of whom another ran away to escape imprisonment from crime. Moreover, in Bosnia judges who have passed sentence in the departmental tribunal are nominated by the Government to judge the very same case in a higher court. In Bosnia instructions are given to a judge to officiate in a cause in which he had already officiated as Crown prosecutor."

"In Bosnia thousands of people are suffering from hunger. If things go on as they now are half of the population will soon have perished from hunger alone. And this will be not only a tragedy for Bosnia-Herzegovina, but it will also be a black stain on the future. It is true that the autocrats of Sarajevo declare that Bosnia must be ruled for a long time still by the hard fist of absolutism, but we Croatian deputies of the Parliament of Budapest take the liberty of putting this question: Is it not the duty of the 'constitutional' Hungarian Government to put a stop to all these abuses?"

Count Esterhazy, president of the council, replied as follows: "I limit myself to saying that I cannot give any answer to these interpellations."

LORD DERBY SPEAKS ON AIR REPRISALS

Agrees With Policy but Says Britain Will Not Resort to German "Political Bombing"

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LIVERPOOL, England (Monday)—Speaking at a complimentary dinner and presentation arranged by the Dock Workers Union in honor of a member, Private Ratcliff, who has won the Victoria Cross, Lord Derby declared the only thing wrong with the British position in France was the weather, and when it cleared he believed their supremacy over the German army would be fully proved. People at home had to show the same spirit as the men at the front and keep calm. The aeroplane menace had brought this country into the war zone, and they must show the same courage at home as did the soldiers at the front.

The German type of air attack on civilians, Lord Derby described as "political bombing," and said it would never be successful in demoralizing a civilian population. The authorities had now promised reprisals and he asked that the public leave the matter in their hands. It would be effectively done at the right time and in the right way. The only way to stop German raids, he added, was to drive the Germans out of Belgium and then give them something to think of in their own country.

Lord Derby, in conclusion, gave some indication of the nature and scope of "reprisals." Fighting in the air, he said, was going to do something to end the war, and no political bombing should be allowed to take the place of the great military air offensive which was to contribute to that object. The Air Board and Munitions Ministry were fully alive to all necessities of the case, both offensive and defensive. All the men and machines required would be forthcoming. While he fully agreed with reprisals, the surest remedy was to help to drive the Germans back to their own country.

DISAFFECTION IN ARMY OF AUSTRIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—There is some disaffection in the Austrian Army, according to a Vienna telegram, which says that the Minister of Defense, replying to an interpellation, stated that an investigation showed that detachments of two infantry regiments of the nineteenth division fighting at Zborov did not offer the expected resistance.

The Defense Minister also confirmed the extent of Czech-Slovak forces fighting on the Russian side and including Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war in Russia.

CABINET FULLY REPRESENTATIVE

(Continued from page one)

eral Party and that in addition to a fairly solid Quebec, he will be supported by the Liberal stalwarts who voted with him in opposition to the military service act and other wartime measures.

The greatest relief is felt in Ottawa at the outcome of the deliberations which have been going on actively in the city for the past three weeks between the Premier on the one hand and the western Liberals, who were joined a few days ago by eastern Liberals, on the other, and irrespective of party, nothing but praise and commendation is heard regarding Sir Robert Borden's determined attitude of patriotism and his adherence to the course which he considered would best serve the interests of the cause of humanity for which the Allies are fighting and in which fighting the Canadian forces are playing so gallant a part.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—It was indeed a day of rejoicing for Canada, when, at the first meeting of the new Cabinet Council, the deliberations were presided over by Hon. N. W. Rowell, until a few days ago leader of the Liberal opposition in the Ontario Legislature, while seated at the same table with him was Sir Robert Borden, late Prime Minister in the Conservative Government, now Premier in the newly formed Union Government, called into being by his untiring efforts and by his holding on to that which he considered was in the highest interests of his country and the British Empire.

The feeling of relief throughout Canada over the formation of the new ministry is of a most intense nature, showing how opposed at heart the large bulk of Canadians were at the prospect of a bitter party election fight at so momentous a time in the world's history. And even at this early moment, it is being asked whether the coalition Government may not be taken as a happy augury for the future, and whether subsequent election campaigns may not lose some of their bitter vindictive and personal character. It is being asked whether the English example which had been set at the time of the split in the Liberal Party over the Irish question is to be followed, and perhaps emulated, in Canada.

There are those here who believe that while there will be two parties in Canada, they will not be the old Liberal and Conservative Parties, but a Unionist Party and a National or Clerical Party, consisting of members of the Roman Catholic Church.

In connection with this question, much curiosity is being aroused as to what attitude Sir Wilfrid Laurier will adopt, in view of the fresh developments. It is stated that up to the last minute, his immediate followers of the Graham-Pugsley type pressed to believe that the negotiations having for their object the formation of a Union Government would fall through, and the successful outcome of the long drawn-out conferences, more successful than the most optimistic had anticipated, has come as a distinct shock to his wing of the party, as the somewhat bitter comment indulged in by the Edmonton Bulletin, the property of Hon. Frank Oliver, one of Sir Wilfrid's chief lieutenants, would evidence. What is the old Liberal chieftain going to do is being asked on all sides. It is pointed out that the remnant of the old Liberal Party cannot begin to measure up to the standard of those who have gone over into the camp of the win-the-war politicians.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will, if he continues in the leadership of his smashed-up followers, be at the head of a more or less solid phalanx of Roman Catholic members with a handful of non-Roman Catholics whose position will be somewhat anomalous and uncomfortable.

Sir Wilfrid has stated that if returned to power at the coming elections his policy would be:

1. A supreme effort, by a systematic and thorough national war organization, to secure by voluntary enlistment the necessary number of recruits.
2. A referendum if this effort fails.
3. The acceptance of the verdict by every part of Canada if the vote favors conscription.
4. A resumption of recruiting efforts if conscription is negatived.

Military men and others who have taken part in recruiting are convinced that further efforts at voluntary enlistment today would be absolutely futile, and it is pointed out that if Sir Wilfrid Laurier were returned to power, and if conscription were turned down, there would logically be an end of the sending of reinforcements to the front to relieve the boys who have gone out, or who have for so long borne the brunt of the fighting.

In commenting upon the above stated policy the Liberal Toronto Globe says: "Not many candidates outside of Quebec will frankly support this program. It may safely be assumed, however, that in the next Parliament, if Sir Wilfrid is not able to form an administration of his own, he will be a friendly and helpful critic of the Union Government in its war measures, except in so far as they conflict with his ideas on compulsory service."

The Union Government is to be greatly strengthened by the inclusion of Mr. Frank B. Carvell, who, it was stated on Saturday afternoon, had consented to become a member of it, taking the portfolio of Marine and Fisheries, formerly held by the Hon. J. D. Hazen. Mr. Carvell, who is a member for a New Brunswick constituency, and who in the past has been one of the Government's most bitter critics, is a man of highest repute and possesses the deep respect of both sides of the House. He will be joined by another representative from the Mar-

time Provinces, in the person either of the Hon. G. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, or A. K. MacLean, Liberal M. P. for Halifax, N. S., in the federal House. With the inclusion of these two, there will then be nine Liberals in the Union Government.

Of the five members recently sworn in, four of them are members of the legal profession, though not all actively so. Hon. A. L. Sifton, brother of Sir Clifford Sifton, stepped down from the bench to become Premier of Alberta; Hon. N. W. Rowell is a leading Toronto barrister, and is an advanced temperance reformer, and has been a consistent supporter of the national government idea and also of conscription. Hon. J. A. Calder was called to the bar in 1906, but does not practice his profession. He interested himself in educational matters and was at one time deputy commissioner of education in the old Northwest territories. He is a keen politician and has held various portfolios in the Saskatchewan Legislature.

Hon. T. A. Crerar has always been deeply interested in matters appertaining to the land and he is at present head of the United Grain Growers' Grain Company of Western Canada. His friends regard him as greatly strengthening the Cabinet. The new Minister of Militia, General McEburn, is another lawyer by profession, although he has always taken an active part in military matters. The Cabinet is rich in members of the legal profession, there being over a dozen who are or have been connected with some branch of the law.

Of the 21 members of the Government, there are only three Roman Catholics, and in all probability there will only be one French Canadian minister, Hon. A. S. Evigny, who will take part in the business of the House. The other French Canadian, Hon. P. E. Blondin, while nominally Postmaster-General, has joined up with the Canadian expeditionary force, and is at present attending to his military duties.

In regard to the elections, while nothing definite will be settled until the Cabinet is absolutely completed as to its personnel, it is not expected that the writs will be issued before the end of the present month. The straight-out party Liberals will be in a somewhat peculiar position, for in most parts throughout the provinces, of course with the exception of the Province of Quebec, the provincial political organizations will naturally go with the Union Liberals, who are as a matter of fact the heads of the several political organizations. It is believed that even now, some of the Laurierites are anxious to run a win-the-war candidates.

Finally, summing up the Cabinet, the general consensus of opinion is that it is a thoroughly representative body of Canadian public men who have for their highest aim the warding of the great cause, and who for that great cause have put aside personal feelings and party bias and have patriotically combined in the determination that Canada shall do her part in bringing the war to a successful ending.

Sir W. Laurier's Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The latest development in the political situation is that Mr. Frank B. Carvell has definitely joined the Government and has been sworn in as Minister of Public Works. The Hon. George H. Murray has left for his home to consult his supporters as to what action he will take and the general opinion is that he will return to form part of the win-the-war Cabinet.

Late last night it was known that the leader of the Opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, would continue to lead the Liberal Party and the following statement was authorized: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier has lost no time in rallying the forces of Liberalism to meet the conditions created by the formation of the new Borden Government. The Liberal leader has arranged to hold two conferences with the Liberal candidates in Ontario and the representatives of the County Liberal Association; the first of these conferences will be attended by candidates and representatives of the counties east of Kingston, the second conference for Western Ontario will be held the following week at a place to be decided on later."

UKRAINE TO BE AN AUTONOMOUS UNIT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Sunday)—There will be 555 members in the Provisional Council of the Russian Republic, of whom 388 will represent democratic bodies and 167 the bourgeoisie. The first sitting will be held on Thursday.

The president of the Ukraine committee, Mr. Villnitzenne, announces that the whole Ukraine nation will in the future be politically an autonomous unit. It will claim representation at the peace conference.

WHITMAN OUT FOR MITCHEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charles S. Whitman, Governor of the State of New York, has declared that he would support Mayor Mitchel in the mayoralty campaign and that he expects to vote for him. In his statement, Governor Whitman said: "During the recent primaries I urged the Republicans in New York City to support the fusion movement at the polls because I believed that it offered the only hope of saving the city from the control of Tammany Hall."

MARSHAL JOFFRE VISITS CAMP

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, (Monday)—Marshal Joffre is making a visit to the American field headquarters, the guest of General Pershing and reviewing the American troops.

BRITISH VIEW ON DUTCH QUESTION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The

difficulties with Holland which have led to the withdrawal of special facilities for Dutch commercial messages were mentioned at an interview with Lord Robert Cecil yesterday. Lord Robert, however, naturally refrained from commenting on the rights or wrongs of the matter, meaning, but stated that the question was regarded rather seriously by the British Government. It was not that Holland was exporting war material to Germany but statistics showed that sand and gravel particularly were passing over Dutch waterways into Belgium, in a quantity out of all proportion to that sent in peace time. The Dutch protests based themselves on German assurances that these materials were not used for all purposes.

Lord Robert had no doubt that the Dutch Government had such assurances, but he considered them valueless. Sand, gravel and rubber were essential ingredients of concrete, which is used to such an abnormal extent on the battle front. The British Government had to deal with the broad fact that this material was being transported in Belgium, over Dutch waterways, in abnormal quantities, and at the same time concrete was being used in these abnormal quantities on the battle front.

Dutch Shipping Stoppage Reported

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Hansbeek says it learns that all Dutch shipping to England has been stopped on account of the pending differences between Great Britain and Holland.

Cornelius Van Aalst, president of the Netherlands Overseas Trust, in an interview printed in the Handelsblad, describes the restriction placed by Great Britain on cable communication between Holland and other countries, including the Dutch colonies, as a very serious measure, which could have been devised only by persons unacquainted with the situation and with feeling in Holland.

Herr Van Aalst declared that Dutch commercial men would never yield to such a measure, or try to influence the Government to yield. He thought Germany might forgo improvements on Belgian roads.

The United States, which in part he said, boasted of Dutch origin, owed a tremendous lot to Holland, and, therefore, was under moral obligation to help her. In conclusion, he said that the American Government was playing a high hand.

SWEDISH EFFORT TO FORM CABINET FAILS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Sunday)—Mr. Widen has found himself unable to form a Cabinet, and the King has, therefore, called upon Professor Eden, Liberal leader, to undertake this task.

TURKEY GETS FRESH LOAN FROM GERMANY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Constantinople telegram to the Frankfurter Zeitung states that David Bey, Turkish Finance Minister, arranged during his recent visit to Berlin for a fresh German loan to Turkey of \$50,000,000. The Turkish Government will issue paper money up to that amount against its deposit in German exchequer bonds with Ottoman public debt.

GERMANY SHORT OF IRON

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—The growing difficulty of obtaining iron and steel for war purposes in Germany is indicated by an imperial regulation promulgated in Berlin confiscating stocks of structural iron and steel, common tubing, sheeting, cast iron and cast steel.

A great light breaks on the toy question

We believe toys should be chosen with a thought to the child's stage of development. It is as foolish to give a child of one year a tin automobile as it is to give a thirteen-year-old girl a rattle!

But in between must come rare good judgment. We are fortunate in having at the head of our toy shop a woman to whom good toys and good books are the most interesting things in the world.

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But first and foremost we try to guide parents in choosing the toy suited to the child's stage of development.

Washington Street, at Summer—Boston

HOW RUMANIA WAS BETRAYED

Miss Loie Fuller, Who Is in Touch With the Situation Through Messages From the Queen, Tells of Country's Plight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—"Rumania was betrayed not only by Russia, but by German influences within the Rumanian Government," said Miss Loie Fuller, personal representative of Queen Marie of Rumania in the United States and organizer of the National Committee of the United States for Rumanian Relief, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Perfidy within the Rumanian Government," said Miss Fuller, who is in touch with the Rumanian situation through personal messages which have come to her from the Queen of Rumania, "was well illustrated at the time of the burning of the granaries and oil reservoirs at the time of the German invasion. These great grain stores and oil reservoirs were saved from falling into the hands of the Germans and Austrians," she said, "only by the quick action of one Englishman, Lieut.-Col. Sir John Norton-Griffiths. Although the Rumanian Army had retreated and the German Army was advancing upon Rumania and was about to take possession of the oil area, the Rumanian Government persistently refused to allow the oil wells or granaries to be destroyed. At a critical moment, when the enemy had already captured the first series of wells and reservoirs, Colonel Griffiths, who was with the Rumanian Army, in defiance of the Rumanian commander, stepped before a detachment of troops and called for volunteers to follow him in putting the torch to the oil and stores of grain. Fifty men sprang forward to aid him, although in doing so they knew that they were liable to immediate death. As there was no time in which to lay fuses, the task was most hazardous, but the party accomplished its work without the loss of a man, and the enemy has thus far benefited by the use of only the first series of oil wells and reservoirs.

"The wells were not totally destroyed, as they might have been by burning, but were made temporarily useless by being filled with dirt and rubbish of all kinds that was found at hand. They can be restored by about six months' work, and the Germans are already engaged in bringing them back to the productive point. What the capture of these wells meant to the Germans may be seen from the fact that the resumption of the diver warfare on a large scale was coincident with the capture of the wells.

"The betrayal of Rumania by the old régime of Russia is seen in the fact that after giving Rumania 24 hours in which to enter the war and promising her immediate reinforcements, Russia then refused to send her troops to Rumania's support, thus by preconcerted design, leaving her army to certain defeat at the hands of the Germans.

"At the present time the situation of the Rumanian people is extremely critical. One million civilians have perished and the remainder are threatened with the same fate."

Quoting from a letter to her from Colonel Norton-Griffiths, Miss Fuller said that in the one quarter of the area of the entire country that is now in Rumanian hands, there is an absolute and complete collapse of everything. "There is," says Colonel Norton-Griffiths, "an inertia of the most dangerous kind amongst the Government and the civilian population, and unless something is done promptly it will lead to the extinction of that brave little nation. There is no country on earth which at this moment requires so urgent relief. The whole population is threatened with starvation."

"As the German Army swept through Rumania," said Miss Fuller, "they put up signs reading: 'You are our friends; we have nothing against you, but we have come to punish your felon King.' Just what they meant by this was shown by the fact that they at once began the perpetration of wholesale atrocities against the civilian population, saying as they did this work, 'We do this in the name of the King.' The victim was a man, or 'We do this in the name of the Queen.' In the case of a woman."

What the Rumanians need at the present time was indicated by a brief memorandum that Miss Fuller has received from the Queen, some of the items of which are as follows: 500 carloads of rice; 100 carloads of cheese; 100 carloads of dry vegetables; 500 carloads of sugar; 100 carloads of different preserved foods; 100 carloads of macaroni and similar foods; 300 carloads of shoes for men; 5,000,000 pairs of shoes; 50 carloads of grease for boots; 20,000,000 yards of cotton for shirts.

As a part of the campaign for raising funds in the United States, parchment-bound books, one for each State, are being prepared, each large enough to hold 20,000 signatures. These books are to be filled with names, each signer contributing one dollar, and the books are to be suitably inscribed and presented to Queen Marie of Rumania as a message of hope and good will from the people of the United States to her and the people of Rumania.

Some of those heading the American Relief Committee are Myron T. Herick, Samuel Hill, C. A. Coffin, F. H. Coff, Isaac N. Lewis, and Marshall Hale.

OTTAWA MAKES GOOD PROGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—According to a statement recently given by the

city assessment commissioner, Ottawa has made very good progress during the past year. There is a net increase over the assessment of last year of nearly two million dollars. It now stands at \$111,472,000. Of this amount some \$97,000,000 is on realty, over \$9,000,000 on business and about \$4,750,000 on income. The increase on income is the largest made in the history of the city, being \$1,174,868. The population of the city also shows an upward tendency, it being placed, on Oct. 1, at 101,549 persons, or an increase of 988 for the year. This figure is not believed to be reliable, owing to the number of people who were absent from the city when the assessment was made.

FRANCE ADOPTS FOOD ECONOMIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—With the approach of the winter and the tightening of economic problems in every direction, there is a disposition in every department of the War Administration toward an even more thorough exploitation of all resources than has obtained hitherto. The coal question, which has been attended with much anxiety, has now been adjusted to the best possible effect, and every day brings some new regulation for the better distribution and economy of food supplies of every description, most of them also an interpretation of a regulation or a corollary to it which little by little makes the efficiency of these matters more complete. For example, as one of a thousand details, a decree against the use of milk in the cafes and restaurants after 9 o'clock in the morning (except at the railway stations) has been issued, and this, naturally perhaps, led at once to the inquiry if condensed milk, as sold in tins, was forbidden also. The Minister of Ravitaillement promptly responds that obviously the answer is in the affirmative, since, if it were otherwise, condensed milk would be so much in demand that the price would rise rapidly, and the cost of the article would soon be prohibitive to those who needed it most. Milk tickets will be issued in special cases.

The Undersecretary for Inventions, Studies and Technical Experiments, is making a special appeal for investigations and inventions such as will assist economies like those which have been indicated. He announces that it is necessary to remedy the difficulties that have been created by the scarcity, more or less, of commodities, provisions and manufactured products, by endeavoring to extract the utmost from all primary materials and to assure the more efficacious employment of all the materials that the country possesses. With this object he appeals to the ingenuity of all investigators, and invites "ideas from scientists and inventors," particularly those who are concerned with the means of better utilizing foodstuffs and combustibles, of increasing their yield, of avoiding waste and of retrieving losses. It is announced that every possible facility for experiment will be afforded by the competent services. In this connection it may be noted that M. Virat, president of the Chambre Syndicale de la Boulangerie, has definitely adopted the formula for "French bread" as put forward by Professor Lapique and Lieutenant Legendre. After having experimented with it himself he has just recommended it earnestly to his colleagues in the course of a conference he has had with the bakers of the sixteenth arrondissement, of which he is the representative. He advised them to adopt this method of baking as soon as possible, by reason of its many advantages. Various bakers in many parts of Paris already bake their bread in accordance with this new formula, and it is quite popular with their customers.

In a recent interview that was given by M. Violette to the presidents of the Syndicats du Comité de l'Alimentation Parisienne and to the presidents of the Confédération Nationale des Restaurants, Hôtels et Débits de France, he said he was convinced that an appeal should be made to the people to encourage them to assist to their utmost in the economies of bread and sugar which are demanded by the public authorities. M. Delcros, president of the organizations mentioned, presented the text of this appeal to the Minister of Ravitaillement, who has his entire approval to it and asked that it should be published in the newspapers and put up on the notice boards in all the hotels, restaurants, and cafes of France.

It is as follows: "Appeal to the people. To all French citizens and to all the friends of France. Despite three long years of war we, behind the front, have not yet been deprived of anything that matters. Now, if there is still no need to deprive ourselves, it is nevertheless indispensable to economize. The difficulties of importations, added to reduced crops, necessitate some restriction in consumption lest there should be want later. These are for you only very small sacrifices compared with the heroic sacrifices to which at every hour, every minute, even every second, all the brave soldiers who defend us and who push back the enemy from our soil consent with the most admirable self-denial. Among the materials in the first rank of those in which it is most urgent to economize are bread and sugar. Consumers, do not then, in the restaurants, hotels, cafes and debits, ask for more sugar than is given to you, even though the quantity supplied to you at present should again have to be reduced. Content yourself with the bread that is placed at your disposal, and above all do not waste the smallest particle of it. When you are in your houses exercise the same economies as those to which you are subjected outside. It is in this way that France in the rear and you all, friends of France, who desire her victory, will assist her valiant soldiers and their allied comrades to bring it to you."

IRISH FAMINE AND FREE TRADE

Correspondent Traces the Position in Ireland From Adoption of John Foster's Corn Law Down to the Present Period

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—At first sight there seems little connection between the stately buildings in Ellis Island, New York, and the splendid Custom House, Dublin. The one is prepared for the coming of the immigrant and the other for the going forth of corn. When the latter ceased on a large scale the former commenced. The Irish sent to the United States a larger proportion of her population than any other country in the world. How did this come to pass? In 1760 England first began to develop her manufactures on a grand scale, and to her loss, as she now finds, she deserted the plow for the factory, encouraging the Irish to send her wheat, corn and other agricultural products. In 1784 John Foster passed in Dublin a memorable Corn Law which had effects so remarkable that it constitutes one of the most prominent facts in the annals of Ireland. It took for its model the Corn Laws of England, granting a bounty of 3s. 4d. a barrel on the export of corn, so long as the home price was not above 27s. a barrel. On the other hand, there was a duty of 10s. a barrel against the importation of wheat, so long as the home price was under 30s. Nor were corn and wheat the only products whose growth was encouraged. Considerable sums were also granted upon the exportation of flour, barley, oats and peas. In the early years of the Eighteenth Century the tendency had been to change from tillage to pasturage; now this tendency was completely reversed. From Capel Clear to the Giant's Causeway, pasture lands were swiftly replaced by small tillage holdings, even of two or three acres. The population of the country had always been small, until Foster passed his epoch-making measure. In 1785 the population was only 2,845,932, whereas in 1803 it was 5,356,594, and in 1845 it had risen to no less a figure, 8,295,061. That is, in less than 20 years numbers had almost doubled, and in 60 years they had almost trebled. The Act of Union between England and Ireland passed in 1800, and is noteworthy that there was a continuous growth in the number of the inhabitants from that date until the year 1845, that is for almost two generations.

H. T. Buckle one time indulged in a famous remark, when he announced that the marriage rate depended essentially on the price of the loaf, rising as it fell and falling as it rose. There is much truth in this obiter dictum. In the whole of Ireland, the price of corn and wheat rose so fast that everywhere Patrick and Bridget were enabled to secure a small farm and live quite prosperously on it. It was all due to John Foster. The quantity of corn, meal and flour exported from 1784 to 1796 exceeded the entire amount sent abroad from the beginning of the Eighteenth Century. The farmers who held leases for long periods realized sudden gains, and the rental of land rose so rapidly that it augmented in the proportion of four to one. The position of the farmer in the first four decades of the Nineteenth Century was as prosperous as it is at this moment. The position of the tenant consequently became most lucrative, with the result that the soil was divided into farms which were steadily growing smaller. In order to obtain speedy returns, Patrick and Bridget practiced modes of cultivation which exhausted and impoverished the soil much as the southern planters of the United States exhausted and impoverished theirs. The wages of the laborer increased 60 per cent. For a time plenty actually reigned in the Irish cabin, and agrarian disturbances ceased. Ireland made a spring forward in the path of progress; the national debt was reduced, a fact which shows the state of the public credit. The novels of Charles Lever, e. g., "Charles O'Malley," reflect the prosperity, practical joking, dueling, inebriety, and riotousness of life in town and country during the first half of the Nineteenth Century. So great was the volume of trade and agriculture that it was necessary to build the magnificent Custom House at Dublin, which remains a memorial of this transient period of tillage and of foreign commerce.

The vast demand of the artisans of England for corn produced in Ireland a fierce competition for land, and subletting prevailed to a very large extent indeed. The act of 1793 admitted Roman Catholics to the franchise; this gave a fresh impulse to the movement toward subdivision, by making it to the interest of each landlord to multiply the votes he could command. The rise in price caused by the Napoleonic wars produced an increase in the value of land; hence leases were taken by the tenants at exorbitant rents. The rent, however, paid by the farmer to the landlord was moderate. The exorbitant rent was due not to the landlord, but to the tenant who sublet his holding. This process of subletting continued until there were as many as three middlemen between the actual tiller of the ground and its proprietor. On the conclusion of the war, in 1815, prices fell tremendously, and rent in turn declined. There were no manufactures, except in Ulster, and all the prosperity of the country depended therefore on land and on land alone. So long as England imported corn from Ireland only, so long was the latter prosperous. But what was to happen if Irish prices continued to increase? Above all, what would be the result of the opening up of the Mississippi Valley and the development of cheap transport? Irish prosperity depended absolutely on the protection England afforded to its products. The trebling of the people in 60 years meant there was a load of peasants on the soil which it was wholly unable to support, save under the war conditions which existed after the passing of Foster's Corn Law. Irish prices for corn grew and all the time the English artisan was becoming increasingly familiar with the fact that across the Atlantic the Mississippi Valley with its virgin soil could supply him with an abundance of loaves, and of loaves at a low price, too. Sir Robert Peel was confronted with the hungry workers of his own land, and the movement for Free Trade became irresistible.

Prospects for Patrick and Bridget were gloomy. At this time of need the potato crop partially failed in 1845, and completely in 1846. Lord John Russell remarked that it was a famine of the Thirteenth Century with the population of the Nineteenth. Misery and despair seized the people. In spite of all efforts, thousands perished and thousands emigrated to the United States. Historians speak of the great famine as a turning point in Irish history. But during the first half of the Eighteenth Century there was a succession of famines. The potato crop failed almost as badly in 1756 and 1757 as in 1845 and 1846; and yet five years after the famine of 1856 the nation was on the path to recuperation. What really made this failure so momentous was the circumstance that exactly at this time England adopted her Free Trade policy. By the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846, Foster's measure became worthless. The monopoly of the vast market of Great Britain was lost by Ireland and gained by the whole world, and not the least gainer was the United States. Just as the States sent wheat to England, so Ireland sent emigrants to the States.

The Democratic Party is a gainer by the repeal of the work of Foster, so strangely are the destinies of nations intertwined. It is a long cry from the Irish statesman to Ellis Island, yet the connection is intimate. Think of another aspect. The English disliked state interference, but the Irish famine caused an extension of the activities of the state. How many lines of influence, from the abolition of the Corn Laws to the Irish conquest of American cities radiate from it to this very moment!

PROTEST AGAINST SOCIALIST'S SPEECH

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—Great excitement has been caused in Denmark, owing to the fact that, long after the event took place, it has become publicly known that the United States Minister had protested against expressions used by Mr. Stauning, the Socialist member of the Government. The Danish Government, unlike that in so many European countries during the war, is not a coalition government, but in order to give it a national character the three parties, Conservatives, Radicals and Socialists each appointed one representative as member of the Ministry without portfolio.

It appears that Mr. Stauning, who represents the Socialists, was interviewed by a correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, who asked what effect the American declaration of war would have on public opinion. Mr. Stauning is reported to have answered, "America published her peace aims to no purpose. Her war is also a capitalist war and will postpone peace." Some days afterward he issued a declaration that his remarks were worse. He declared that what he had said was that "the capitalism of America is not interested in seeing peace concluded, but in a continuation of the war." The United States Minister protested, and it is not surprising that the Danish public is agitated because this information was withheld from them.

Now matters are even worse, because the Danish Foreign Minister has admitted that he did not even consider it necessary to advise those members of the Ministry without portfolios, representing the Conservative and Radical parties. In addition to this one of the Danish Conservative papers now declares that it has ascertained that the Minister representing France and Great Britain have also protested, chiefly because Mr. Stauning has been taking a hand in organizing the Stockholm conference. The Foreign Minister has stated as his reason for not informing his colleagues that he did not consider the matter as of sufficient importance. Danes are asking themselves whether Mr. Stauning's behavior has anything to do with the poor success of the negotiations of the Danish Legation at Washington.

JAIL RELIEVED BY DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Col.—Sobriety, superinduced by the law prohibiting the sale to manufacture of liquor in Colorado, is said to account in large measure for the few inmates of the Denver city jail. The first time in its history, an entire day elapsed recently, without the arrival of prisoners, either remanded from the Police Court or rounded up in the course of police duties. On that day the jail held but three inmates.

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CALLS MADE ON BENGAL PEOPLE

New Governor's Visit to Village Inhabitants Creates Greatest Interest—Object of Trip to Get Knowledge at First Hand

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—Lord Ronaldshay, the new Governor of Bengal, is following the example of his predecessor, Lord Carmichael, in going about among the people whom he has been appointed to govern, and seeing with his own eyes how they fare. It is true that so far Lord Ronaldshay has not gone so far as Lord Carmichael used to do. The late Governor, especially during the early part of his régime, and before he became so well known, used to go about absolutely "incog." and so pick up some exceedingly interesting and useful information at first hand. So far Lord Ronaldshay has not succeeded in shaking off his entourage, but he has certainly made a determined effort to see for himself how the villagers of eastern Bengal live, and perhaps it is not altogether a disadvantage that his entourage should have seen it too.

It became known at Kalking, one of the small villages outside Dacca, that the Lat Sahib (Governor) would pay it a visit in the course of the day, and the news caused the utmost excitement among the population, few of whom probably had ever looked upon a European before, much less a governor. The whole village accordingly took up its stand on the river bank (Dacca and its neighborhood are a Venice on a large scale at this time of the year, and the river furnishes the best, and often the only means of communication) and waited for the eagerly expected visitor.

After many hours of waiting the steamer appeared round the bend of the river, and in a very short time the gangway was thrown on the bank. The Governor walked ashore, followed by half a dozen officers. The collector called out the names of prominent villagers, and Lord Ronaldshay shook hands with each. Then the whole party went off to see the jute (the staple product of eastern Bengal—that and rice, of course). The cultivators explained how they had got a little bag of new seed from the Governor's farm at Dacca, how they had sown it on a patch of good land near their bari, but to their disappointment the inspector from the farm refused to let them cut it. It seemed a pity to let such fine jute stand until the flowers had withered, and the crop was overripe. But the Governor explained, through one of his officers, that if they would only gather the seed of the jute they would each have enough for the whole of their area under jute and then their neighbors would come to them clamoring for seed to enable them to grow similar jute.

The Governor then went into one or two of the ryots' houses (an absolutely unprecedented thing for a governor to do). He approached the dwelling of old Mansur Ali. The old fellow was pleased enough to see his excellency, but with the simple dignity of the East said, "Huzoor (Your Highness), I am a poor man. What can I offer you? I have nothing ready." The collector (magistrate), however, explained that it was all right. The Lat Sahib wanted to see how the people lived. He came from a far-off land where people lived differently, and he wanted to know the people over whom he had come to rule. He thought the best way he could get to know them was to see their homes, so he came to Mansur Ali's house. The old man was delighted. He showed his batakshana (sitting room) and his sleeping room and his shed. (These were almost certainly bare of furniture in the western sense, and as likely as not, the floor was simply baked mud.)

Lord Ronaldshay then explained through an interpreter how much pleasure it had given him to see the house, and walked off to look at some more jute. While he was so occupied, old Mansur Ali turned up again, this time with three eggs in his hand which he offered to his excellency. Lord Ronaldshay took them and thanked him, and Mansur Ali's sons then came each, with a cucumber which they offered to the Lat Sahib in the same way, the old man praying that his excellency would pardon him for not having had anything ready.

Lord Ronaldshay has admittedly begun well, and has made a good impression even upon the Bengalee which denounced him so fiercely before his

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arrival. These visits make for popularity, and handicapped though he is at present by his ignorance of the vernacular, they must assist him to an understanding of the problems which affect the daily lives of these humble people. Lord Carmichael acquired a good working knowledge of Bengali in six months, and doubtless in this, as in other matters, Lord Ronaldshay will follow his example.

AS GERMANS SEE SWEDISH ELECTION

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The Stockholm correspondent to the Berliner Tageblatt has, the Tidens Tegn of Aug. 27 announced, given his views of the election in Sweden, seen through German eyes. The Tidens Tegn expresses the opinion that the Swedes will no doubt be surprised to hear that the matter to be decided at the election is whether the country is to remain neutral or gradually to drift into the arms of the Entente. Branting, as Prime Minister, is depicted as the Venizelos of the North.

The German paper's correspondent states that the two questions on which the election is being fought are foreign policy and the food question. According to the writer, Sweden is subjected to great pressure by the Entente, which aims at forcing the neutrals to join in the war against Germany. When it was known that Washington would demand a cessation of commercial intercourse between the neutrals and Germany, the Swedish Conservative members universally declared against submitting to such a demand; whilst even the Liberal papers insisted that unfettered trade was a part of true neutrality. The Socialist leader, Branting, pointed out that it would be thoughtless to declare that Sweden at this moment is willing to starve if only she is allowed to export ore to Germany. Branting's speech, although carefully worded, was, the writer maintained, a veiled encouragement to participation in the war on the side of the Entente.

Since then the Liberal papers have changed, the Berliner Tageblatt's correspondent continues. In order to understand this we must remember that this party, which had been marching side by side with the Socialists, feared the election prospects and the loss of many seats to the more powerful partner. One fine day it could be read in a Liberal paper that it was risky to accuse Branting of not being neutral, as this might have had consequences if a Radical victory should intrust to him the formation of a government. Since then the Liberal leading paper has stated: "This much may be said with confidence, that a Branting Ministry, supported by the Liberals, will not endanger the position of Sweden as a State maintaining complete neutrality toward all sides."

No more need be said to prove that the Liberals will support Branting in order to retain some power. He is to lead the country and the election is a fight concerning him. He is inclined to meet the demands of Great Britain and America, breaking off commercial intercourse with Germany, and thereby drifting into the arms of the Entente. Clearly this may lead to war with the Central Powers, not because Branting desires it, but because London and Washington will enforce it. The election is fateful, it is a choice between maintaining neutrality or joining with the Entente. If the Socialists win, either with or without the help of the Liberals, then the Entente has gained the victory. We must be clear about this in Germany.

NEW ARTILLERY UNIT

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—As mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, General Marina, Captain-General of Barcelona, has announced the forthcoming creation at the garrison there of a new unit of artillery comprising 600 men, 500 horses, and six batteries of four pieces.

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WELLAND CANAL BUILDING STOPS

Construction Work Suspended Temporarily by Canadian Government Owing to Lack of Necessary Funds and Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Construction work on the Welland Canal has been temporarily suspended by the Canadian Government, owing chiefly to lack both of funds and of men to carry on the work, according to J. L. Weller, engineer in charge of construction of the canal. Mr. Weller also says that it is doubtful whether work will be started again until conditions are once more normal.

The canal plans called for a waterway 25 feet deep in order to permit grain and ore carriers of the largest size to come down from the Upper Lakes into Lake Ontario and to Oswego without breaking bulk. Oswego will, it is believed, in all probability, be the city to gain the most from such a waterway, as before the introduction of larger lake boats, Oswego was a great commercial center.

The canal is to extend from Port Colborne on Lake Erie to Allanburg, a point about three miles east of Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario. Its total length being 25 miles. There are to be seven lift locks, each having a lift of 46½ feet; the difference in level between the lakes being 325½ feet. The locks are to be 800 feet long and 80 feet wide in the clear, with 30 feet of water over the miter sill at extreme low water.

The width of the canal at bottom will be 200 feet, and for the present the canal reaches will be excavated to a depth of 25 feet only. But all structures are to be sunk to a depth of 30 feet so that the canal can be deepened at any time by simply dredging out the reaches. The lock walls are to be 82 feet high above the gate sills. The lock gates will be of single-leaf type and swing at a hinge on one side of the lock, a single leaf spanning the width of the lock chamber. The gates at the foot of each lock will be 83 feet in height and 88 feet in length and weigh about 1100 tons. The valves and culverts in the walls are large and will permit of the lock being filled in eight minutes, thus facilitating the passage of boats through the canal.

As the Welland Canal is to be free to the United States by treaty, the largest Canadian lake ships will deliver grain cargoes to 1500-ton United States barges at Oswego, in the New York State Barge Canal for New York instead of to 200 and 300-ton barges as at present, and thus they will compete with the large Canadian ships discharging into 2000-ton barges at Prescott or Kingston for Montreal.

RETURNED SOLDIERS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The total number of returned soldiers being cared for by the Canadian Military Hospitals Commission is now just over 9000, but this number will be very materially increased when the next bulletin is issued, as 3000 men have been returned to the Dominion during the past two weeks.

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LIBERTY DAY SET
BY PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson Names Oct. 24 for
Supreme Effort by People of
United States in Subscription
to Second Big National Loan

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson, in behalf of the Liberty Loan, has issued a proclamation naming Oct. 24 as Liberty Day and urging the people of the Nation to assemble on that day and "pledge to one another and to the Government that represents them the fullest measure of financial support."

"Let the result be so impressive and emphatic," the President urges, "that it will echo throughout the empire of our enemy as an index of what America intends to do to bring this war to a victorious conclusion."

The proclamation by the President reads as follows:

"A second Liberty Loan gives the people of the United States another opportunity to lend their funds to their Government to sustain their country at war. The might of the United States is being mobilized and organized to strike a mortal blow at autocracy in defense of outraged American rights and of the cause of liberty. Billions of dollars are required to arm, feed and clothe the brave men who are going forth to fight our country's battles and to assist the nations with whom we are making common cause against a common foe. To subscribe to the Liberty Loan is to perform a service of patriotism."

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do appoint Wednesday, the 24th of October, as Liberty Day, and urge and advise the people to assemble in their respective communities and pledge to one another and to the Government that represents them the fullest measure of financial support. On the afternoon of that day I request that patriotic meetings be held in every city, town and hamlet throughout the land, under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and the immediate direction of the Liberty Loan committees which have been organized by the federal reserve banks. The people are hereby urged to the call of the first Liberty Loan with an oversubscription of more than 50 per cent. Let the response to the second loan be even greater, and let the amount be so large that it will serve as an assurance of unequalled support to hearten the men who are to face the fire of battle for us. Let the result be so impressive and emphatic that it will echo throughout the empire of our enemy as an index of what America intends to do to bring this war to a victorious conclusion."

"For the purpose of participating in Liberty Day Celebrations, all employees of the Federal Government throughout the country whose services can be spared, may be excused at 12 o'clock, Wednesday, the 24th of October."

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed."

"Done in the District of Columbia, this 12th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1917, and in the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second."

"WOODROW WILSON."

An appeal to the "wage-earners of the United States" to invest in the bonds is issued by Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor, who says:

"The workers have more at stake in this conflict than any other, because it is only in a democracy that the common people can come into their own. The great privilege is not given to all of us to serve our country on the battlefield or in the trenches, but there are other ways in which we can serve and assist those who are privileged to carry our flag on the battlefields of Europe."

"The impulse of sacrifice for the common good is sending the youth of our country into the trenches in defense of liberty, humanity, and democracy. To those of us who must of necessity remain at home to till the soil, harvest the crops, man the factories, mines, and mills, the way is open for additional service. We, too, must make sacrifices. The men who go forth to battle in the field must be equipped and sustained. Funds must be forthcoming to furnish the food, the firearms, and other supplies for the fighting forces of the Nation. Finances for that purpose must be secured immediately from the sale of bonds. The workers can help by contributing their mite."

Official reports of subscriptions up to the close of business Saturday night, show by 11 of the 12 reserve banks, about but little progress, the total standing at \$399,654,900, or only about 8 per cent of the \$5,000,000,000 hoped for. Following are the figures as announced by the Treasury Department:

	Allotment Per cent	Reported	Subscribed
Boston	100	\$238,100,000	150
New York	100	230,000,000	150
Philadelphia	100	16,617,900	415
Cleveland	100	21,971,000	500
Richmond	100	21,827,000	200
Atlanta	100	5,531,000	135
Chicago	100	10,691,000	700
St. Louis	100	2,736,000	200
Minneapolis	100	175,000	175
Kansas City	100	2,025,000	200
Dallas	100	1,175,000	125
San Francisco	100	24,111,000	350

"Unreported sales added to the official figures would greatly increase the total," the statement reads. "Possibly to \$650,000,000 or \$700,000,000. Conservative estimates from the New York, Chicago, Cleveland and San Francisco districts alone add \$180,000,000. The totals of the other districts are thought not to exceed \$100,000,000."

"In other words, the latest official figures and most careful estimates of

unreported sales make it appear that not more than 14 per cent of the maximum quota has been subscribed. If it is to be attained, \$358,000,000 worth of bonds must be sold every working day between now and the close of the drive."

Delivery of Bonds

Those Bearing Four Per Cent Interest
to Be Given Out at Once

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Coincident with the opening of the second half of the great Liberty Loan campaign to raise \$5,000,000,000, actual delivery on the new Government bonds bearing 4 per cent interest starts all over the country. The bonds begin bearing interest on Nov. 15 and the interest is payable on May 15 and Nov. 15 for a period of not less than 10 years and not more than 25 years. These bonds are in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$50,000 and \$100,000.

Delivery of the 4 per cent bonds into which the 3½ per cent bonds of the first Liberty Loan can be converted will begin in time for conversion on the legal date of Nov. 15 next. They will be different from the new bonds in that they will draw interest for not less than 15 years and not more than 30 years. Interest on these is payable on the dates of Dec. 15 and Jan. 15. By allotting different dates for payment of interest, the treasury department has facilitated its payment.

South Supports Loan

Senator John Sharp Williams Points
Out Economic Advantages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the southern part of the United States has been or will be delinquent in meeting any of the sacrifices entailed by the great war, is emphatically denied by Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, who, during his service in the United States Senate, has constantly supported the Administration. Senator Williams was one of the senators who have attacked most fiercely those who have attempted to delay the nation's war plans and to obstruct action necessary to the prosecution of the war by pro-German utterances and actions. In a specially prepared statement, the Mississippi Senator tells how the South is supporting the Liberty Loan, and, incidentally, throws a side light on the cotton situation. Senator Williams' statement follows:

"The tide of patriotism has always run strong in the South. The history of the United States, and as even more, the history of the Confederate States of America, show that the people of America, their money and means, as well as their men, are always subject to the needs of the country. And if their services to the nation have been more in the way of men than money, it has been a matter not of spirit, but of supply."

"However, in advocating the liberal support of the Liberty Loan by the southern people there is no question to make any special call upon their patriotism. Enough along that line is done when the patriotic nature of the investment is mentioned."

"The high financial authorities have been called by the Liberty Loan. So far as the security of the loan is concerned, it is secured by the honor and good faith of the United States. It has behind it all the taxing power of the United States and the \$250,000,000,000 of the national wealth of the country, the millions of acres of coal, oil, mineral, and farm and timber lands that still belong to the public domain, which are worth many times the amount of the Liberty Loan. No debt in the world is better secured morally and materially."

"The Liberty Loan bond is also secured by the obligations of those countries at war with Germany which we have purchased and are to purchase with the major part of the proceeds of the loan. This additional security may add practically nothing to the already absolute security to the bonds, but it has an effect which high finances think of unusual value."

"It gives the Liberty Loan bonds a marketability and a ready salability in all the allied countries. When peace comes and the ordinary financial transactions of international commerce are resumed throughout the world, Liberty Loan bonds will probably be quoted on every stock exchange and in every market in the world. The world's demand for them is expected to be constant and steady and it is believed by many that they will figure largely in settlement of balances of trade by nations, taking the place of heavy gold shipments which have hitherto been used in these settlements."

"As the cotton country is a great exporting country, the value of its export of the staple being greatly in excess of the value of its imports from abroad, this internal exchange feature may be of no special direct advantage to holders of the bonds in the South. But in creating a steady value and demand for Liberty Loan bonds, thereby rendering them convertible into money at all times, the holders of these bonds in the South, as well as all other holders, receive a decided advantage."

"The rate of interest the bonds of the second issue now being offered bear—4 per cent—is not so great a return on one's money as any number of investments in the South will bring in. But there are considerations, besides the loyal desire to support the country at war, which argue strongly for a very liberal support of the Liberty Loan by the cotton country."

"The times that are to follow the ending of this great war are uncertain. The close of hostilities and the resumption of world commerce may bring about the fiercest competition and a revolutionary adjustment of values. It may bring to some sections an era of stagnation or one of great prosperity. The surest thing about the

situation is that the future is uncertain."

"Under these circumstances it will be of great advantage to many sections, especially the cotton country, if there is laid away a goodly amount of capital invested in an absolutely safe security, one of certain value and one that has a certain and sure marketability. If times are hard and taxes high, a safe and sure income will be of great value, not only to the individual bondholders, but to the financial and trade conditions of the whole section. If times of great prosperity come, the possession in the South of a large amount of the very highest grade security will give a steadiness and stability and solidity to its financial condition worth much to its welfare. This worth will not be material only."

"I am writing as an American citizen and as a Mississippi citizen and farmer, and not as a financial expert, and I believe that a wide distribution among the people of the cotton states of such long-term and absolutely sound investments as the Liberty Loan bonds will exert a conservative influence in business circles and among individuals that will be worth much to the country."

"I have sometimes thought that the wealth of the South is in a way too much localized; that, financially, as a people we have kept too much within ourselves and our section. The addition to our possession of a great amount of Liberty Loan bonds will, to a large extent, give a new and much needed element to our financial resources. Bankers and people who have to look carefully after such things, always see to it that part of their resources are absolutely stable and safe and that another part is liquid, readily convertible into money. An observance of the same principle is good for a nation and a section, and the Liberty Loan bonds will give to the South a new element of financial resources at once permanent, liquid, sound, and stable, and in no wise dependent on crop conditions or other local conditions."

"We are not the most economical people in the world, and under the harder conditions of modern business and social life, economy and thrift are more sternly demanded. It is believed that many of us would part with greater reluctance with government bonds than with investments of other kinds, and that the possession of Liberty Loan bonds will encourage thrift and economy and saving among us."

"This war, which is being financed with the proceeds of these bonds, is fought, among other things, vindictive and establish American rights on the high seas which Germany sought to destroy by the illegal creation of a 'war zone' and the murder of American citizens and the sinking of American ships on the highways of the ocean. What yielding to the impudent demands of Germany would mean to the South is realized when it is remembered that we shipped to the enemies of Germany—Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia—in 1916, cotton and cottonseed and cotton goods to the value of \$324,250,000, besides many other agricultural products and manufactures of the South. Of raw cotton alone we shipped 4,500,000 bales; compute their value at present prices. The South's welfare is vitally concerned in the issue of this war with Germany."

Beside the patriotic nature of the investment and beside the financial merits of the bonds, there is great reason for the South's liberally supporting the Liberty Loan. "It is not amiss in this connection, to mention other uses to which the proceeds of the Liberty Loan are to be devoted—to the upholding, the enforcing, the maintaining of those great principles which the South has believed in and fought for and is willing to fight for now, loyally and willingly to the end despite some evil inclinations to the contrary."

"Some of the proceeds are to be used in building merchant ships which, after the war, whether the ownership be retained by the Government or they be transferred to private ownership, will be used to bear our cotton and other products to foreign ports and render us independent of the dictation of foreign shipowners. The money is being used to put the nation in a state of preparedness to enforce the dictates of a just peace. It is being used to make our soldiers and our sailors as powerful and as effective and as safe as may be."

"Liberty Loan bonds, like the love and possession of liberty, should be in every American home. They are being used to maintain our own liberty and honor, to make our homes worth living in and fighting for. They are something more than a money investment; they are an investment in the safety and security and perpetuation of American institutions and democratic ideals, the very things the South under Jefferson and Washington built into the foundations of this country and which must be preserved in any life worth living."

New Impetus Promised

Effort to Be Made to Increase Popular Subscriptions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Liberty Loan campaign has reached the half-way mark, and only \$600,000,000 has been subscribed. The estimate of \$600,000,000, made by Treasury officials, is considered to be a liberal one, indicating slow response to the great Liberty Loan call.

The tardiness of the country in responding to the call is causing deep concern to officials in Washington. President Wilson and his Cabinet are watching the progress of the campaign with great interest. Washington officials are beginning to realize that a new and tremendous impetus must be given to the campaign if the \$5,000,000,000 hoped for is to be raised.

The whole weight of the Administration is to be thrown into the balance for the rest of the campaign, and a drive of dimensions unapproached heretofore is to be made

during the two weeks that remain before the closing of the subscription books.

A new factor, calculated to hearten the host of workers and to galvanize the country into a realization that the most strenuous efforts must be made if the big drive is to be consummated successfully, will be introduced into the campaign, probably within 24 hours.

Notwithstanding the splendid receptions given Secretary McAdoo in the West, the efforts of thousands of workers and the most highly organized publicity campaign ever known in the country, the daily average of subscriptions has fallen far below what officials had hoped for. The time has come, officials feel, when the people of the country must be made to realize, in a manner that leaves no doubt, that they must subscribe, without further delay, to the full limit of their means.

From President Wilson down, officials are understood to be united in this belief. The campaign must be given new impetus at once, it is felt, and steps to give the impetus will be taken immediately.

Unofficial estimates of subscriptions from five of the 12 federal reserve banks, show a total of \$523,000,000 subscribed. These banks and the estimated amounts of their subscriptions are: New York, \$325,000,000; Cleveland, \$65,000,000; Boston, \$59,192,000; Chicago, \$44,005,400; San Francisco, \$39,196,950.

Chicago's average subscription is \$1000. The city alone reported \$23,357,600; Illinois, outside of Cook County, \$3,420,050; Indiana, \$4,645,400; Iowa, \$2,475,200; Michigan, \$5,701,600; and Wisconsin, \$5,379,500.

St. Louis reported that its district surely will attain its \$200,000,000 allotment.

Cleveland's total for the city is \$19,000,000. Manufacturing plants in that district are subscribing 20 per cent more than they did in the first campaign. The committee reports a spirited interest which is quickened by rivalry with Pittsburgh.

"We believe the people are beginning to wake up," was the terse message from Dallas, Tex., where sales have been lagging.

No estimated or official reports were received from any of the other districts at national headquarters. Officials said that exact total subscriptions were unobtainable.

From Gerber, Cal., Secretary McAdoo telegraphed:

"I find a wonderful spirit of patriotism and enthusiasm throughout the West. It is even more pronounced than on my first Liberty Loan trip last May."

New York Still Needs \$1,200,000,000
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York federal reserve district is entering today upon the third week of the four weeks Liberty Loan drive for \$1,500,000,000, the amount which is expected to be contributed in this district but which is at the present time short approximately by \$1,200,000,000. It is estimated that bond applications must come in for the remaining period of the drive at the rate of \$100,000,000 a day if the desired total is to be reached at the end of the campaign.

DEMOCRATIC
CANDIDATE FOR
GOVERNOR SPEAKS

Noonday Rally in State
Campaign in Pemberton Square
Follows Conference of Leaders

Frederick W. Mansfield, Democratic candidate for Governor in Massachusetts, spoke at a noon rally in Pemberton Square. He said he believed street railway fares could be kept at 5 cents without loss of proper returns to investors if there were proper economy. He favored reducing expenses to the lowest point possible. Prior to the rally there was a conference of Democratic leaders, including candidates for the state ticket, with Mr. Mansfield at his law office in the Old South Building. An object of the conference was to plan for a vigorous campaign during the three remaining weeks before election day. Among those present, it was announced, were Matthew Hale, Josiah Quincy, Edmund Codman, Joseph H. O'Neill of Boston, Humphrey O'Sullivan of Lowell, John W. Coughlin of Fall River, Marcus A. Conley of Fitchburg and Richard H. Long of Framingham.

Francis X. Tyrrell, chairman of the committee on rallies, is arranging a list of speakers for coming rallies. The Democratic City Committee of Boston is to hold a rally in the interest of the state ticket candidates at the Dudley Street Opera House Thursday evening.

HARVESTER NOTES REDEEMED

CHICAGO, Ill.—The International Harvester Corporation's \$5,000,000 issue of notes, assumed in 1913 from the International Harvester Company of New Jersey, and due as extended on Feb. 15 next, has been paid off. No new securities will be issued to replace the notes that have been redeemed.

RECESS FOR SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court of the United States has announced that the court will take a recess from Oct. 22 to Nov. 5 to prepare opinions in cases which have been argued since the opening of the court.

PROTEST PARADE HELD

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—About 1000 Negroes marched in a "protest" parade here, yesterday. The committee termed the parade a protest "against race riots, lynchings, segregations, Jim Crow cars, discrimination and disfranchisement."

LIBERTY LOAN
PLEAS RENEWED

Leaders in New England Campaign Point Out the Obligations of the People in Sustaining Government in War

With today's report of the Federal Reserve Bank in Boston showing that only \$68,381,000 worth of Liberty bonds had been purchased in New England up to the close of business Saturday, leaders in the campaign throughout this district today opened the third week of the four weeks' campaign determined that the people of New England shall be aroused to the necessity of making the loan a huge success.

A total of \$2,291,000 for Saturday brought the grand total up to \$68,381,000, with Massachusetts far in the lead, having nearly two-thirds of the whole amount to its credit. Campaign leaders today are pointing out that during the 12 working days, including today, which remain in the campaign, New Englanders must raise a daily average of more than \$19,300,000, if this district is to subscribe its minimum allotment of \$300,000,000, and over \$35,900,000 if New England is going to be true to tradition and subscribe its maximum allotment of \$500,000,000.

The detailed report is as follows:

	Oct. 13	Total
Maine	\$46,000	\$3,272,000
New Hampshire	724,000	2,494,000
Vermont	162,000	1,921,000
Rhode Island	2,106,000	10,188,000
Connecticut	1,377,000	9,605,000
Massachusetts	4,376,000	40,988,000
Total	\$9,291,000	\$68,381,000

A coast-to-coast aerial raid on hundreds of cities will be made by armies flying in aeroplanes and balloons Oct. 20, in behalf of the second Liberty Loan. Details were completed today by the War Department. At an appointed hour 45 aviators and eight balloons armed with paper bombs will ascend for flights, ranging from 15 to 146 miles between camps, where "the eyes of the army" are in training and surrounding cities.

As cities, villages and towns are passed over, hundreds of red, white and blue paper bombs containing Liberty Loan literature will be dropped. On each municipality also will be dropped one large red bomb to which will be attached a long ribbon containing a special message for the Mayor. This bomb, by special arrangements now being made by the Treasury and War departments, may be handed to mayors direct by the finder or given to any policeman, who will deliver it to the Mayor's office.

The aeroplanes will carry from 150 to 175 pounds of bombs each. The balloons will carry as high as 400 pounds of bombs. The most proficient aviators and balloonists from the different camps will be selected for the flights. Applications for the honor of flying in behalf of the loan already are coming in to the War Department. Besides dropping the bombs the flyers doubtless will give brief exhibitions above every city over which they pass. All of the flights probably will start at the same hour. If a starting time is fixed it will be announced later.

The town of Marshfield has called a mass meeting for Thursday, Oct. 18, at 8 p. m., "to raise Marshfield's proportion of the Liberty Loan, \$48,000. And more, too! to make full measure. To do our part to shorten the war and help save the lives of Marshfield's boys."

Meetings in New England this evening at which speakers will discuss the many advantages of buying Liberty bonds, include: Lawrence, Mass. meeting, state armory, Frank H. Pope, speaker; Brockton, Brockton Business Men, Robert S. Weeks; Boston, Uphams Corner, Baker Memorial Church, Andrew J. Peters; Boston, Ford Hall, Boston Women's City Club, C. F. Weed; Paxton, Paxton Business Men.

Announcement is made today that the Shawmut National Bank and the State Street Trust Company each purchased \$1,000,000 worth of the 4 per cent bonds for their own accounts. Anshy Dowling Lodge, Independent Order of Brith Abraham, has taken \$200 worth of Liberty Bonds. The American Federation of Musicians, which took \$10,000 of the first loan, voted to take \$60,000 of the second. The Berkshire Life Insurance Company of Pittsfield has subscribed \$50,000 worth and the Workingmen's Cooperative Bank in Boston has subscribed for \$30,000 worth of the "dollars for democracy."

Bond subscriptions being raised by the grain, flour and allied trades of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in their drive for \$1,000,000, reached \$238,250 at 10 a. m. today, according to announcement at the chamber. The original sum was \$212,000, raised at the opening rally of the drive, held in the chamber's trade room last Tuesday.

Alan Forbes, a member of the New England committee and president of the State Street Trust Company, is engaged the following appeal for a great public awakening to public duty yesterday:

"Although 3000 miles separate us from the battle front, we must not forget that we are in this war, and unless we are on the winning side this apparently safe distance from danger will in no way prevent our enemies from levying a large indemnity on the people of the United States, as well as on those nations nearer the war zones. Therefore, isn't it better policy to pay our Government promptly for Liberty bonds than to pay the German Government this indemnity?"

"Every one wants peace, but the best way to get it on the right terms is to subscribe generously to the bond issue. In fact, it is a case of sub-

scribe or surrender. Business conditions are not unsmooth and when the loan is successfully placed conditions will surely improve. If each individual does not do his share and the loan is not fully subscribed, has anyone stopped to think what would happen to business then?"

"Many people look at their bank account and subscribe accordingly. They should do more. They should consider not the actual cash they have on hand, but the extent of their borrowing capacity at their bank or banks. It is the duty of every individual and corporation to extend himself or herself more than ever heretofore, for these are extraordinary times, and it is far better to owe one's bank money, safely secured by government bonds, than to hand over the same amount to the Germans later as an indemnity. The total banking resources of this country are \$37,000,000,000, and compared with the resources and amount of bonds issued during the Civil War we should be able to raise at this time \$74,000,000,000 in loans. We have been asked to subscribe to a total so far of only \$7,000,000,000, which is small compared to the annual income of the people of the United States, which is \$40,000,000,000. Without question we can meet a much greater expansion without serious effect."

"Every true American should see that a Liberty bond button is promptly pinned on the lapel of his coat. Remember that Germany is watching you, and that there are only 12 more working days before the subscription closes. The larger the subscription the sooner the war will be over."

Edward H. Baker Jr., will lead a drive on the fraternal organizations of Cambridge beginning today, for subscriptions to the Liberty Loan. Besides the lodges, a meeting of the Cambridge school teachers, some 600 strong, will be held Tuesday night. The city employees already have committees for urging subscriptions to the loan. The various police stations and fire department headquarters of the city will also come under the direction of Mr. Baker.

A mass meeting for all the employees of the Boston department stores will be held in the Tremont Theater next Thursday afternoon from 5:30 to 7 o'clock. The meeting has been arranged by the employees of the Cambridge school teachers, some 600 strong, will be held Tuesday night. The city employees already have committees for urging subscriptions to the loan. The various police stations and fire department headquarters of the city will also come under the direction of Mr. Baker.

At Harvard University today a week's intensive campaign to raise \$50,000 to \$100,000 worth of subscriptions to the "loan for democracy" was started. Posters, placards and streamers on the campus and announcements in all college papers today call the attention of the students to the big drive. There are nearly 100 students on the committee of volunteers who will solicit subscriptions from the other students in a canvass which is to cover every Harvard dormitory. Harvard clubs will also be asked to divert their surplus funds into Liberty bonds.

A patriotic meeting in the interest of the Liberty Loan will be held Wednesday evening in the assembly hall of the Dorchester High School, under the direction of the Dorchester School Center and the women's Liberty bond committee.

Lieut. Godfrey Cabot, president of the Aero Club, will give an illustrated lecture, showing slides of aeroplanes in action on the battle fronts, Channing Cox, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, will also be a speaker. Music will be furnished by the Dorchester School Center Orchestra.

The grand total of subscriptions at Camp Devereux, Ayer, is \$432,250, and leaders in the campaign feel confident that the \$1,000,000 mark, set as Camp Devereux' share in the loan, will be raised. The money so far subscribed has been raised in less than a week.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Markets for naval stores were firm on Saturday, although trading was quiet. Supplies for turpentine are low, and 51 cents per gallon is being named by leading dealers for that product, says the New York Commercial.

Rosins—The demand for rosins is not very active, but the undertone is firm, with common strained grades named on the basis of \$6.55 per barrel.

These quotations are for graded rosins, per barrel, ex yard New York: Grades B, C \$6.55, D \$6.85, E \$6.85, F \$6.95, G \$7.10, H \$7.05, I \$7.10, K \$7.35, M \$7.50, N \$8.30, WG \$8.50, WW \$8.65.

Tar and Pitch—Prices continue firm on the following basis. Kiln-dried grades are offered at \$14.50@15 per barrel, and retort, which is very scarce, is named at \$15.50@16. Finest grades of pine pitch are quoted at \$4.75 @5 per barrel, while other grades of pine pitch are offered at \$4.25@4.50 per barrel.

Savannah, Ga.—Saturday's naval stores market: Spirits turpentine firm, 48¢; 155 sales. Rosin firm. WW \$7.50, WG \$7.40, N \$7.15, M \$6.45, K \$6.25, I \$6.50, H \$6.40, G \$6.05, F, E, D, B, \$6. Sales, 1180 barrels.

LECTURE

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST,
In Boston, Massachusetts, Announces

A Free Public Lecture on Christian Science

BY
JOHN RANDALL DUNN, C.S., of St. Louis, Mo.,
Member of the Board of Lectureship of The First Church of Christ, Scientist,
in Boston, Mass.

IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE
Falmouth and Norway Streets, Back Bay, Boston

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, OCTOBER 15, 1917
at Eight O'Clock
YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

FRESH VEGETABLES
REPORTED PLENTY
IN BOSTON MARKET

Bureau Statistics for Day Say
That More Than 200 Loads
Were Brought In

Plenty of fresh vegetables were brought to the Boston markets today, according to the report of the United States Bureau of Markets, which says that more than 200 loads arrived.

The report says: Spinach is still offered in maximum supply and consumers should now be able to obtain this vegetable at reasonable figures, for either immediate use or drying for winter. Green tomatoes were on the market in quantity, selling for 75 cents a 1½ per bushel, with some very good pack bringing higher. Farmers estimate that green tomatoes are now practically all picked, and a marked decrease in the supply is looked for from now on. The demand for cabbage readily took care of the large supply of over 1575 barrels, which

LATEST OFFICIAL
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

north of Vaulcère Mill. All were repulsed and failed under heavy losses.

Eastern theater: After well-devised preparation a combined enterprise was commenced, in which our army and navy excellently cooperated against the strongly fortified Russian island of Oesel, which is situated at the head of the Bay of Riga.

After extensive mine clearing operations in the coastal waters the fortifications on the peninsula of Svob, near Kildikond, at the Bay of Tagga, and at Soela Sund were taken under our fire on Friday. After the Russian batteries had been overcome troops were landed.

In this operation as in conveying the transport fleet through the Russian mine fields, our naval forces participated excellently, proved their spirit of enthusiasm and the capacity of our navy.

The first portion of the operation was entirely successful and was carried through without any loss of ships.

The troops landed in Tagga Bay on the northwest coast of the island quickly broke the resistance of the Russians in their vigorous advance. They are now advancing further toward the southeast.

Serol, on the southern point of the peninsula of Svob, and Aronsbourg, the capital of Oesel, are in flames. Macedonia: As the result of violent downpours of rain there was only lively artillery activity near Monastir and in the Therna Bend.

Sunday—Saturday night's official statement, detailing the latest British offensive says:

Between the Langemarck-Houthout and Zonnebeke-Morslede roads the English attacked yesterday. After several fruitless assaults they advanced in the crater-land between Poelcapelle station and village. On both sides of Poelcapelle the enemy troops were thrown back.

Paschendale was subjected to strong enemy pressure and the enemy forces had to content themselves with a narrow strip of our forefield. Paschendale is ours.

East of Zonnebeke an enemy attack collapsed and one near Gheluvelt also failed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau
HAYRE, France (Monday)—The Belgian official communication issued on Saturday evening reads:

On the day of Oct. 12 our artillery directed a destructive fire on the German works at Dixmude and to the south of that town.

Today the enemy artillery was very active. German batteries bombarded our trenches, principally in the region of Ramscapelle. We again took under our fire enemy works near Dixmude and Wourten.

On the morning of Oct. 12 one of our aviators, while flying at a height of 5000 or 6000 meters over Staden, attacked an albatross belonging to a German squadron. The enemy machine was disabled and fell. Today an enemy machine was engaged in battle near Tervate and defeated by one of our aviators who then went in pursuit of another battleplane in the direction of Dunkirk.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau
JASSY, Rumania (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

Four enemy aviators on Friday bombed Galatz. Descending to a very low altitude, they fired their machine guns, causing a number of casualties among the inhabitants.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—This afternoon's communiqué says: During the night the enemy troops heavily bombarded our positions and the main ridge south of Broodseinde. No infantry action has taken place. In a successful raid on Sunday afternoon southeast of Monchy-le-Preux, East Country troops captured 35 prisoners and two machine-guns. About 200 Germans were killed by our infantry and seven of the enemy dugouts were destroyed with explosives.

Another successful raid was carried out by the South Midland territorials early on Sunday night, northeast of Rouex. A number of the enemy troops were killed, their dugouts were destroyed, and 12 prisoners were taken by us.

The official report made public on Sunday reads:

The enemy artillery was active during the night northeast of Ypres. Hostile reconnoitering parties were repulsed west of Beclere and north of Poelcapelle.

We carried out a successful raid in the neighborhood of Hulluch.

An official report from Sir Douglas Haig last night reads:

Eastern country troops raided the enemy trenches in the afternoon southeast of Monchy le Preux and captured several prisoners.

On the battle front there has been considerable activity today on the part of both armies, but no infantry action. The total number of prisoners captured by us on Friday is now ascertained to be 943, including 41 officers.

Owing to the weather very little flying was done on Saturday. In the intervals a certain amount of artillery and photographic work was accomplished, and the new enemy positions were reconnoitered. One of our patrol encountered an enemy formation of double the number of machines and a dog fight ensued from which our airplanes failed to return.

During the close nature of the dog fight the number of hostile machines accounted for would not be known by our pilots. Other enemy machines, which arrived too late

to share in the fight, saw from a distance several machines falling out of control.

An official statement issued on Sunday by the British Admiralty concerning aerial operations over Belgium says:

Owing to the unfavorable weather on Saturday, operations by our naval aircraft were restricted. One of our fighting patrols during the forenoon shot down an enemy machine over Ostend, the machine falling in flames.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

In the course of the night our reconnoitering parties attacked enemy patrols on our new front in Belgium and brought back about 30 prisoners, including one officer.

On the Aisne front, the artillery duel was lively at times, notably in the region of the Pantheon and on the plateau of Voluciere and Calonne.

On the rest of the front there was intermittent cannonading.

The official statement issued by the War Office last night reads:

Very lively artillery activity was maintained by both sides along the Aisne front, particularly in the region of the plateau between Ailles and Craonne, as well as on the right bank of the Meuse. There was no infantry action.

On the Vosges, an enemy surprise attack against our small posts south of Hartmannswillerkopf failed. The day was calm everywhere else.

Eastern Theater, Oct. 13—In the course of the night in the region of the lakes the Russian troops repulsed an enemy reconnoitering detachment.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

Baltic Sea: On Friday the enemy troops who landed on Oesel Island succeeded in occupying part of the island. Toward evening it was observed that enemy motorcyclist detachments were approaching Orisar in the eastern part of the island and they attempted to capture a pier on Mohn Island, but were repulsed.

The fight with enemy troops which landed still continues. Enemy advanced detachments are pressing our troops southward.

The landing of German troops on Oesel Island continued yesterday. The region where the debarkation is taking place is guarded from the sea by very large enemy naval forces.

Simultaneously with the landing on Oesel Island several enemy ships engaged our shore batteries on Dagoe Island. According to the information to hand, four enemy torpedo boats were sunk by the fire of this battery and one enemy cruiser which was firing at this battery ran aground.

Our battery was completely destroyed by the overwhelming gunfire from the enemy ships. This enabled the enemy troops to land a small detachment on Dagoe Island which, however, was unable to maintain its position and the troops promptly returned to their ships.

Since yesterday morning our ships have successfully hindered the enemy naval forces entering our waters between Dagoe and Oesel Islands.

In the course of the engagements of the last two days our ships suffered no appreciable damage. While they have landed troops, the enemy forces also continue the usual mine sweeping along the Courland shores of Rban Strait.

During numerous aerial reconnoissances and engagements in the region of Oesel Island one of our aviators brought down an enemy airplane.

An earlier statement says:

Northern, western, southwestern and Rumanian fronts: There were fusillades and operations of scouting parties.

Caucasian front: On Thursday in the direction of Kemak, in the region 25 versts southwest of Erzingan, Turks, about a battalion strong, launched an attack. Despite the fire of our advanced troops the attackers approached close to our trenches, but were repulsed and dispersed by our fire and hand grenades.

In the Merlon Valley, southeast of Scribar Lake, there were skirmishes between our advanced detachments and enemy scouting parties.

Black Sea: Our torpedo boats destroyed near the Anatolian shores 11 schooners. Twenty prisoners were taken.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday says:

From Stelvio to the Rombon there was frequent artillery fighting.

On the Bainsizza Plateau and on the southern front of the Carso there were violent reciprocal bursts of fire. At Vrhovce, west of Chapovano, enemy parties attempting to approach our positions were promptly repulsed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau
VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—The official report issued on Sunday says:

On the Isonzo and Tyrol fronts there was lively artillery fighting at numerous places. South of the Delagrio Valley our thrusting detachments captured prisoners and war materials.

PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN
URGED BY FLORISTS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A letter sent out by the director of the national campaign for publicity for florists, asks the assistance of the Rochester association in raising a fund of \$50,000 for publicity purposes, says the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The campaign is sponsored by the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists and has already won the support of some of the largest retail and wholesale dealers in the East. The purpose of the campaign is to put out flowers before the public by an advertising scheme that would be general all over the country.

BOSTON JEWS ON
CAMP PRIVILEGE

(Continued from page one)

protests to those already being made to Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, asking him to change his ruling as to what organizations shall be represented in the military camps so as to give the Jew the same standing as the Gentile will be acted on, it is admitted. President Wasserman of Massachusetts Lodge, B'Nai Brith, is very frank about this.

"Our joint committee has met and has referred the question of lack of quarters in the various camps to the general committee of the order in Chicago," said Mr. Wasserman. "There this work is going forward quietly and with determination that the Jew be accorded the same rights and privileges in the camps that the Gentile receives."

"We all feel that the same treatment should be given to the Protestant and the Roman Catholic, but no more. All we desire is fair play and equality. Our boys will fight side by side with the other boys and they should have the same privileges in camp."

"All men should have the conveniences of their religions in our military camps. The Jews should have some provisions made for them to follow their religion. There are many Jews in the different camps now and many more will follow them. What many of us cannot understand is how the Secretary of War should have failed to provide for this very necessity. We hope and believe that he can be made to see that simple justice dictates a change of regulation in regard to social and religious matters in military camps of the United States."

Chairman Dreyfus of the Massachusetts Committee on War Work, said that he believed that all soldiers should be treated alike in the camps and have common privileges. He said the primary object of the camps is to make good soldiers, good United States soldiers. He said the religious beliefs of a man are his own.

"An opportunity should be given to all the soldiers to worship in their own way," said Chairman Dreyfus. "Separate social groups promote prejudice," said Chairman Dreyfus, "and the object of the Foodieck committee of which I am a member, has in purpose the establishment of non-sectarian social centers or clubhouses in the encampments where any man wearing a uniform shall be free to come."

Mr. Dreyfus said that the state committee on war work, of which he is chairman, has the general welfare of the Jewish boy in the military camp in charge. He said that the committee is at work on many phases of this problem; the special buildings for Jewish soldiers for social gatherings and for religious worship being one of the questions before it. He said that much is being accomplished in a quiet way by the committee, but that much remains to be done yet.

Judge Abraham K. Cohen, chairman of the District 4 appeal board of Boston, a former president of the New York and New England States district of the Independent Order of B'Nai Brith, Judge Cohen said yesterday that he has not had the time to take any action regarding the cantonment provisions of the War Department. He said he believed that entire equality should characterize the treatment of all of the soldiers in the cantonments, and that Jew, Protestant and Roman Catholic should be accorded the same privileges.

He said that as he understood it, the matter of bringing the whole problem before the Secretary of War is pending in the United States, the B'Nai Brith organizing the movement in the West and South while the Jewish Social Welfare Work, of which Col. Harry Cutler of Providence, R. I., is chairman, is in charge of the eastern states.

SOLDIERS FIND
DRINK IN LOWELL

(Continued from page one)

soldier giving another person a piece of money, and thereby purchasing liquor indirectly. There is nothing to prevent a person calling a soldier into his house and serving him liquor. I advocate a law that will enable us to control this situation."

The federal law provides a "dry zone" within a radius of five miles from military camps, within which it is unlawful to sell or serve or give liquor to soldiers, excepting that they are "bona fide guests" of a private family.

The city of Lowell being more than three times this distance from Camp Devens is beyond the scope of this prohibition regulation, promulgated by President Wilson under authority of Congress, to protect the new "soldiers of freedom" from the evils of the liquor traffic.

It is estimated that of 1800 soldiers who went to Lowell Saturday night on liberty, some 600 procured liquor through one means or another, and that 200 of them became intoxicated.

As a result of this situation two private are held for court-martial. They are Frank Keenan, of Bridgeport, Conn., and Nicholas Costello, of Waterbury, Conn., both of Company H, three hundred and fourth infantry. Costello is charged with violating the sixty-fifth article of war in striking Corp. C. F. Krog of Waterbury on the head with a rifle and also with violation of the sixty-fourth article of war in calling his superior officer vile names and in being willfully disobedient. Violation of the ninety-sixth article by drunken and disorderly conduct is the charge against Keenan.

Officials claim that Keenan and Costello returned to camp late Saturday night and, when held up by the guard, the latter grasped the corporal's rifle and struck him over the head, Cor-

poral Krog falling to the ground prostrate. It is said, Sergeant William McLaughlin came to the assistance of the corporal, followed by Lieut. John S. Wheeler and Sergt. William A. Thoden. In the meantime Keenan and Costello left, but their identification was obtained from Private Este Tomassetti of Bridgeport and other privates who witnessed the fight. Keenan submitted to arrest when confronted by a revolver in Sergeant Thomas' hand, while Costello, it is claimed, resisted Lieutenant Wheeler, but was finally overcome.

Some of the liquor obtained by the soldiers in Lowell on Saturday is said to have been obtained through what are known as "runners" or "messengers," against whose activities the authorities say they are unable to contend under the present law. These traffickers, it is claimed, loiter around the streets and railroad terminals, purchase liquor for the soldiers and give it to them in back alleyways. Bootleggers also were in evidence in Lowell on Saturday, officials say.

The authorities located some of the soldiers with bottles of liquor in their possession and in four instances, on the main thoroughfares of the city, took the stuff away from the men, at the same time making a record of the names and army organization to which they belonged. These soldiers declared they were walking along the street when some civilians approached them saying, "Boys, have a drink?" and passed them bottles of liquor.

Liquor also was taken from five soldiers, four in uniform and one in civilian dress, found leaning against the walls of a mill storehouse on Middlesex Street. When questioned by the authorities, the men said they had given a civilian some money and that this person purchased the liquor for them.

Investigators on Saturday discovered that saloon keepers were serving soldiers who have not obtained uniforms and who appeared in the saloons in civilian attire.

Police officials have proposed that the officers at Camp Devens establish a provost guard in the city. Another proposition which is said might be feasible as a means of handling the situation as a last resort is to post soldiers at the railroad lines and on the highways into the city to stop all soldiers who seek to enter. In the meantime various civic organizations are cooperating with the vice squad and the military authorities, with the purpose of wiping the liquor traffic out of the city of Lowell.

Already the Protestant churches of Lowell have banded together and formed a civic federation for the welfare of the soldiers who go to the city when on liberty leaves. Officials of the Y. M. C. A. also are cooperating with the organization, which is undertaking to provide an extensive program of amusements and entertainments for the soldiers, in order to attract them from the streets and undesirable places.

FARMING IS GOOD
ON CUT-OVER LANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—J. E. Ruff, representing the United States Department of Agriculture demonstration service in Mississippi, has recently completed a tour of every county in the territory. Many of these counties contain cut-over lands, from which lumber has been taken and which have presented, for a long time, a problem to the State. A report made by Mr. Ruff shows that farming in this territory has been quite satisfactory.

Mr. Ruff made the following statement in discussing the conditions there:

"South Mississippi has, by conservative estimating, marketed actually \$4,000,000 in commercial truck as a result of the 1917 harvest, and this is exclusive of what has been produced in home and school gardens scattered throughout the district. This harvest included the largest oats acreage which has yet been planted, and they are getting ready to plant a much larger area in oats this fall than hitherto. Their cotton is out of the way in most sections, and all their activities can be devoted to forage and feed crops, and they are going after them, too."

PRESIDENT ASKED TO
SPEAK AT DEDICATION

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—President Wilson has been invited to deliver the address at the dedication of the new Missouri capitol at Jefferson City, Governor Gardner says, and is expected to accept, according to the Globe-Democrat. No time has been set for the dedication, but it is probable that it will take place early next spring.

The President seemed greatly pleased at the support which the people of Missouri and the entire Mississippi Valley had accorded him," said the Governor, at his home on West Pine Boulevard. "I believe that when the time comes to dedicate the capitol building, the President will be present."

Governor Gardner stated that the promptness with which the State had responded to the calls of the President had gratified him.

"It was remarkable that his information was so exact as to what the State of Missouri had done toward supporting his policies," continued the Governor. "He knew exactly what the State was doing in raising troops for the regular army, for the marines, for the navy, through the national guard, and how it was progressing in preparing its proportion in the national army."

JUDGE TO BE A CAPTAIN

DALLAS, Tex.—The resignation of Edwin J. Clark as Judge of the Seventy-fourth District Court, Waco, has been sent to Gov. W. P. Hobby, says a Waco dispatch to the News. Judge Clark is now at Camp Bowie and is captain of battery E, field artillery, Second Texas Regiment, this battery having been organized by him.

MCKAY BEQUEST
TO BE SETTLEDMassachusetts Supreme Judicial
Court Takes up the Question
of Legality of Transferring
Part of Fund to Technology

Settlement of the question whether the Massachusetts Institute of Technology shall share in the fund created for Harvard College by Gordon McKay, inventor of shoe machinery, which it is estimated will amount to \$22,000,000 or more when entirely available, was undertaken by the Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth, in special sitting today. Justices Braley, DeCourcy, Crosby and Carroll were on the bench.

The hearing was on a petition of Harvard College, that the court instruct it whether it may carry out an agreement entered into in 1909 with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by which, in their joint work, it would utilize three-fifths of the net income of the Gordon McKay endowment. In the petition it was stated that the trustees of the fund, Frank F. Stanley of Swampscott, Mass., and George E. Gilbert of Newton, Mass., were not clear that the agreement could be executed; further, that the Massachusetts Institute of Technology claims that Harvard can and should carry out the provisions of the agreement. Harvard asks specifically for instruction as to its duties.

With the exception of about half an hour occupied by J. G. Milburn, counsel for the trustees of the fund, the morning session was devoted to the presentation of Harvard's position by Attorney Charles F. Choate Jr.

Mr. Choate said that the scope and purpose of the fund was not the establishment of a separate school to bear the name of Gordon McKay, as the latter had intended originally, but the creation of an endowment to become a part of the general funds of Harvard College, to be used in the studies Mr. McKay had been most interested in fostering. At the time he made provision for the fund, Mr. Choate said he knew of the negotiations between Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology looking toward cooperation. The presumption, said Mr. Choate, is that he knew the broad provisions of Harvard's charter for "the encouragement of youth in knowledge and Godliness," and there being no express limitation in the deed of trust against the use of the fund in cooperation with other institutions, it appeared that he gave the money to Harvard to be used, in the field he described, in the same way the college used her general funds. The propositions for which the president and fellows of Harvard College stand in the proceeding, said Mr. Choate, were:

"That Harvard is a charitable, educational institution whose powers under its charter include the right and power to cooperate with other institutions in carrying on the purposes for which it exists.

"That Harvard has the right to use its general funds to aid support of those propositions; that is, that such cooperation as was outlined in this case was well within its powers and charter.

"Mr. Choate said the position of the trustees is that there should be read into the trust deed that Mr. McKay wanted to exclude everybody except Harvard College itself, from the benefits of his charity; that he wanted to exclude Harvard from every opportunity to use the fund which involved permitting cooperation with other universities; that the educational work under his endowment should be continued in the same way as he saw it carried out. He characterized this as a preposterous proposition. Education, he said, has not reached its ultimate development; Harvard College has changed its agencies time without number, and will continue to change in the future.

"If it be true," Mr. Choate continued, "that Harvard has the power to cooperate with other institutions in its work, subject only to the restriction that the method adopted be a reasonable one, it needs no discussion to satisfy the court that this was such a great gift of Mr. McKay in duplicating what already was being done by another institution, the wise and reasonable thing to do was to cooperate in a way that offered the best equipment, the best buildings, and the best staff to be used with the least waste and least expense. This was in harmony with best educational methods.

"If the court says this cannot be done, that such cooperation is not within the powers of a great university like Harvard, one of the most serious blows to the advancement of learning will unwillingly be dealt."

Mr. Choate said that the trustees have paid to Harvard College \$2,247,000 under the trust. Of this \$1,000,000 was paid in 1909, and \$150,000 to \$175,000 since that time. By Jan. 1, 1916, when it is expected the fund will be entirely available, it is estimated it will total \$22,000,000.

Mr. Milburn, stating that three-fifths of the net income from the fund, which Harvard College, under its agreement, contemplates employing in work with Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is a very large sum, said that the trustees of the fund do not feel they should do it without the direction of the court. They want to know, he said, if the conditions of the trust authorize such use of the money.

Some years ago Dean N. S. Shaler of the Lawrence Scientific School, a close friend of Mr. McKay, prepared for Mr. Stanley, a statement of the intentions and purposes of Mr. McKay in creating the fund, as he understood them. In this statement Dean Shaler said the fund may exceed \$20,000,000, because the assets included certain gold and iron properties, which, in his opinion, would greatly increase in value if well handled.

Dean Shaler told how Mr. McKay

came to his decision to create the fund. A part of his statement follows: "Because of his interest in manufacturing, and his experience of the needs of better training for workmen, his first plan was for a system of craft schools, in which boys should be trained in the technique of shops in a way to develop their inventive capacity. In his occupation he was always seeking for mechanics who, by chance, had their minds developed on this side. To some of these men he found it profitable to pay wages of \$5000 or more a year, while they were engaged in perfecting the machines he had used for."

"After such debates he drew away from this project, mainly because of his doubt as to the practicability, by any shop training, of awakening latent inventive capacity. He came also to see, from his own experience, that the main need was not of men who could make the primary inventions, but of those who were sufficiently enlarged by general training to elaborate such devices, and bring them into the state where they would be serviceable."

Mr. McKay then considered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dean Shaler said it was some years before he came to a conclusion not to give it his money. Even then, in the period preceding 1891, when he came to his final determination and made his trust deed in favor of Harvard irrevocable, he reconsidered the question twice. Finally he decided to make Harvard the beneficiary of his fortune. "In coming to this conclusion," wrote Dean Shaler, "he had to overcome a very strong original dislike to the institution due to circumstances which it is not necessary to consider."

After describing the pride of Mr. McKay in the Lawrence Scientific School, following his decision concerning the fund, Dean Shaler continued:

"The president of the university has warned me that my statements concerning the intentions of Mr. McKay would be subjected to a large discount because I am personally interested in the maintenance of the existing scientific school of the university, which is to be destroyed by the proposed arrangement with the Institute of Technology. Against this supposition I make answer as follows: "First—That I have never regarded any part of the university as a whole.

"Second—It may be said that my share in the work of the university is now near its end, and that so far as I can judge my motives they relate not to any special part of its establishment, but to the prosperity of the whole."

DRY ZONE ASKED
FOR MARE ISLAND

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—A request will be made for a presidential order establishing a dry zone five miles around the Mare Island navy yard, Capt. Harry George, commandant of the yard, told a committee of Vallejo citizens, according to a dispatch to the Union.

The announcement followed the vote of the chamber of commerce against a proposal to request the Vallejo officials to take such action after Commandant George had announced that enlisted men at Mare Island would not be allowed liberty until the saloons were closed.

The commandant said he would make the request through the navy department. He did not indicate when it would be made, but it was expected here that the action would be taken immediately.

Commandant George said the order was requested as a war necessity and to maintain the "perfect efficiency" of the enlisted men at Mare Island.

ELECTRICIANS WANT
UNIFORM ACCOUNTING

TOPEKA, Kan.—Representatives of electrical companies in Kansas operating in more than one city attended a hearing before the Public Utilities Commission recently for the purpose of establishing a uniform accounting system, says the Capital. A committee has been appointed to work out a plan of accounting and to report at a future date.

The members of this committee are: H. T. Ledbetter of Joplin, Mo., chairman, representing the Doherty interests; W. C. Glover, Topeka, representing the McKinley syndicate at Topeka, Atchison and Wichita; H. S. Murrell, Wichita, representing the Kansas Gas Electric Company, with towns of southern and southeastern Kansas; A. J. Spizzy, Abilene, representing the Riverside Light and Power Company; H. Youngclaus, Kansas City, Kan., representing the Standard Electric Company.

HOME TICKETS PROPOSED

Adjutant General Jesse F. Stevens declared today that the men rejected by the army medical officers at Ayer and those discharged from other army units are not under the authority of the State. Col. Thomas D. Barroll, who is in charge of the draft mobilization in this State, says that the men pass out of his charge the moment they pass through the gates of the cantonment at Ayer. Officially, he proposed that the men who are rejected ought to be furnished with transportation to their home stations rather than all to Boston.

AMUSEMENTS

SANDERS THEATRE, CAMBRIDGE
Boston Symphony Orchestra
DR. KARL MUCK, Conductor.
Eight Concerts on Thurs. Even.
Oct. 18-Nov. 15; Dec. 13-Jan. 17;
Feb. 21-March 21; April 4-Apr. 25

The assisting solo artists will be Alice Allen, Howard Gilling, Arthur Hackett, Ethel Leckie, Laura Littlefield, Gleaner Norvas, Jacques Thibaud.
Season tickets at Geo. H. Kent's University Book Store, Harvard Square.

GERMANY MUST
YIELD PROVINCESAlsace-Lorraine Must Be Re-
turned to France, Says M.
Ribot—German Intrigue Un-
covered by Former Premier

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Saturday)—M. Ribot and Brandt both spoke in the Chamber of Deputies on Friday, the former emphasizing that Messrs. Balfour, Asquith and Lloyd George had now all proclaimed the legitimacy of the French claim to Alsace-Lorraine. If Germany then did not yield she would find herself outside the comity of nations, which would be the worst possible punishment for a country which aspired to dominate the world.

Referring to German intrigues, M. Ribot said yesterday Germany caused it to be whispered that if France wished to come to terms she could count on having Alsace-Lorraine restored. Now he threw off the mask as Dr. von Kuehnemann said, never! That was frank and clear, preventing all doubts. Nothing was more dangerous for the French Government than rumors that peace was in the hands of the French Government.

"We shall have victory," M. Ribot added, "and we shall have Alsace-Lorraine."

M. Briand, in his speech, pointed out that Germany had cut herself off from the world, and said a nation so cut off was doomed. If the Central Powers were foolish enough to pursue this terrible war forced on them by their rulers, tomorrow it would be impossible for them to live. They would perish.

German Plot in France

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Monday)—M. Clemenceau is indignant at the secrecy which is maintained with regard to the German plot in France. He tells the public that there are not several affairs in France but one Jagow, Bernstorff, Margulies, Bolo, Cavallini, Aimeyredin & Co. Though the threads of the plot are only now discovered, France is at any rate in a better position than either England or Italy, where German intrigue is still underground.

M. Painlevé has promised to bring everything to light, then why, asks M. Clemenceau, this sudden silence with regard to M. Monier? Why has the Margulies inquiry been confined to a police official who was one of the most useful of his friends? Why was the Washington information suppressed?

Leon Daudet has called upon Henry Berenger, member of the commission of control of foreigners, to make some statements before Captain Bouchardon. The commission was last week handed for examination the dossiers concerning residential permits issued to foreigners, so that M. Berenger's evidence is probably of an important nature.

MINERS VOTE TO STRIKE

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Representatives of 40,000 coal miners, in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, have voted to strike Friday if their demands are not met by the operators before that time.

Taxi or Street Car,
Say Statler

That's the word for "Hotel Comfortable" (as it might well be called) in Buffalo, Cleveland or Detroit.

That's the buy-word

BOSTON TO HAVE LECTURE BUREAU

Municipal Activities of Various Departments of City to Be Placed Before People in Series of Illustrated Talks

As four years of administration by James M. Curley as Mayor of Boston draw to a close, he is preparing to render to the people of the city an account of his stewardship. To that end a Boston Lecture Bureau of Municipal Activities, Historical and Educational, has been established at City Hall, and the department heads and superintendents are getting ready for a campaign of education in the line of municipal activities.

John J. Toomey, chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners, is the chairman of the committee which is arranging the organization and mapping out the work of the municipal lecture bureau. Other members of the committee are Joseph P. Lomasney, chairman of the Board of Schoolhouse Commissioners; Daniel Sennott, deputy chief of the Fire Department; Thomas Jordan of the bureau of milk inspection, of the Department of Health, and John Galway of the Boston Fire Department.

Mayor Curley believes that the people of Boston, as a rule, know very little of what their city government does. He has said with certain exceptions the press does not lend itself to the publication of constructive municipal news. For that reason, he holds, the people of Boston are but meagerly informed as to the various municipal activities to support which they are taxed.

The Lecture Bureau of Boston's Municipal Activities is an organization of the heads of city departments, prepared to respond to invitations from church, social, civic, school, and all clubs and societies desiring interesting illustrated talks on the constructive work of all branches of the city of Boston. These lectures are to be illustrated with stereoscopic views. "There is absolutely no charge for the lectures," said one member of the committee. "The aim of the Mayor is to acquaint the people of Boston with the work of their municipal departments. It is surprising how little, comparatively, some department heads and chiefs in departments in Boston know about the work of the other departments. That was disclosed the other day when we all had a talk about the enterprise. The real worth of the proposition was soon made apparent. We found that if we realized a little about the real magnitude of the activities of a great city corporation such as Boston, how little, indeed, must be the knowledge of the average citizen of affairs municipal."

Philadelphia, Chicago and other large cities of the United States have from time to time prepared manuals showing something of the activities of their various departments, these publications being made available for free distribution, usually through funds donated by civic organizations or individuals interested in developing such knowledge among the people. The City Planning Board will be able to present a most interesting series of lectures and entertainments on what it has done, is doing and is proposing to do in Boston. The lecturers for this department will be its chairman, Ralph Adams Cram, and Attorney John J. Walsh. Some of the illustrated topics to be offered for free presentation to the people for their instruction are "Present Intricate Problems," "Housing Conditions That Are a Detriment to the City Advancement," "Better Homes Make Better Citizens," "Social and Economic Advantages of a City Plan," "Importance of Adequate Recreation Facilities," "Playgrounds," "Neighborhood Centers," "Municipal Markets," "Investment Value of City Planning," "Streets and Transportation," "Zoning and Districting," "Circumferential and Radial Thoroughfares," "Shade Trees," "Main Streets," and "Terminals."

The election department will have as its lecturers, Chairman Toomey and Commissioner Frank Seiberlich of the Board of Election Commissioners. These men will tell the voters and all the citizens how to register, what registration means, the rules regulating voting and something of the general election laws as well as something of naturalization with reference to suffrage.

Rupert S. Carven, the budget commissioner, is to talk to the people in popular vein about the financial departments of the city, telling them where the money comes from, how the assessing is done, the disbursements of the various departments, the planning for the year's financial operations in the new segregated budget and something of where the millions of dollars go in the course of a year.

Other departments, the fire, library, printing, park, and recreation, public works, schoolhouse, weights and measures and wire departments are all preparing interesting statistical and illustrated lectures on their work. Leo B. Kelly, engineer in charge, is to discuss the Strandway and Old Harbor improvements.

Charles B. Woolley, sealer of weights and measures, is to tell the people how the city protects them and secures their getting full weight and measure when they go to the stores, shops and offices to buy for the household.

Joseph J. Norton, superintendent of the sanitary and street-cleaning service, will lecture on the work of keeping the streets clean and keeping the dust down. He will be able to show the people something of the

problem with which he contends with Boston's 400 miles of macadam streets and its 60-odd miles of old-fashioned dust-collecting, worn-out, granite-block pavement.

POWER COMPANY SEEKS WATER RIGHT

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Among the many applications for appropriations of water received by the State Water Commission, one of the largest, and probably the largest, filed is that of the Western States Gas and Electric Company of Stockton for 20,000 acre-feet of water in El Dorado County for the development of 2500 horse-power, says a San Francisco special to the Union.

The power company asks the commission for permission to appropriate 5000 acre-feet from Medley Lake and 7000 acre-feet from Echo Lake, both in El Dorado County, and 8000 acre-feet from Twin Lakes in Alpine County, for the purpose of developing 2500 theoretical horsepower at the existing plant of the American River Electric Company, for a period of seven months in the year.

There is a proposed main ditch 7.3 miles long, and at Medley Lake there is a series of three small dams for raising the water level. At Echo Lake it is proposed to drive a tunnel to draw the level of the lake 40 feet below the natural outlet, said tunnel to be 5x8½ feet in cross-section and 2600 feet long.

The total fall to be utilized is 610 feet from dam to water wheel nozzle, the water to be returned to the south fork of the American River after use.

MINERS END STRIKE AND CONDEMN I. W. W.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Representatives of 18,000 miners in the Tennessee-Kentucky coal fields, who have just signed an agreement to resume work in the mines pending final settlement of their demands by an arbitration committee at Washington, have condemned "with all the vigor we possess, the un-American tactics of all men and women who would attempt to interfere with the plans of the Government at this time." "And we call," continues their resolution, "upon all citizens of our country to do their part in putting down these sinister influences known as the Industrial Workers of the World."

The declaration marks the end of a strike which has lasted six weeks and in which alleged representatives of the I. W. W. were accused of inciting and trying to incite riots and disorders.

AGRICULTURE BASIC NEVADA INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

RENO, Nev.—While Nevada has always been regarded as primarily a mineral State, attention is called by officials of the agricultural extension department of the University of Nevada to the fact that, notwithstanding its large mineral productivity, agriculture is now the basic industry of the State.

This year, says a bulletin issued by the University of Nevada, this State produced crops, live stock and livestock products to the value of \$40,000,000. About 75,000 acres that were not cultivated this year, or that were not comparatively nonproductive crops, are available for extending the productive area of the State, and it is estimated that \$2,000,000 will thus be added to the value of agricultural production for 1918 as compared with the value of the crops for 1917.

HIGH OFFICIALS OF NAVY TO CONFER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The gravest problems yet considered," confront the navy, Secretary Daniels said today. He denied to be more specific, but his manner indicated that Admiral Mayo's visit to the submarine zone resulted in disclosures about the naval and submarine situation vital to success in the war. Admiral Mayo will confer again with Secretary Daniels tonight. The general board of the navy will be present. "The problems require very serious discussion," said the Secretary.

WEBSTER ASSOCIATION MEETS

FRANKLIN, N. H.—At the annual meeting of the Webster Birthplace Association here yesterday, former Senator William E. Chandler was elected president. It was voted, in accordance with the action of last year's Legislature, to transfer the title to and future control of the Daniel Webster birthplace to the State of New Hampshire. Other officers elected were: Vice-presidents, Frank N. Parsons, Clarence E. Carr of Andover, and Frank G. Webster of Boston; treasurer, Warren F. Daniel; clerk, Judge Omar A. Towne; councilman, Frank R. Woodward of Hills; trustees, Gilbert Hodges and Walter S. Carr of Andover.

POSTOFFICE CLERKS ELECT

Boston Postoffice Clerks' Local Union 100 of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, yesterday elected officers as follows: President, James H. Waters, paper room; vice-president, John A. Kelly, Coolidge Corner; recording secretary, Michael Sullivan, paper room; financial secretary, John J. Mulken, letter room; treasurer, Martin A. Cady, paper room; sergeant-at-arms, Albert L. French, station case.

WAGES TO BE PAID IN CASH

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A Louisiana statute to compel corporations to pay their wages in cash has been held valid by the Supreme Court.

POWER IS HELD BY COMMERCE

Latter Speaks the Language of Peace, Says President of Southern Congress, Now in Session in New York City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the supremacy of the future will not rest on the largest army or the greatest navy, but on commerce, which speaks the language of peace, was the keynote of the ninth annual convention of the Southern Commercial Congress as sounded at the opening session this morning by Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, its president. That nation which produced the things it needed and to which other nations must come for the things they needed would hold supreme power. That nation was America and the port to accommodate the world trade was New York.

Welcome was extended to the delegates by Mayor Mitchell, Governor Whitman and Oscar Straus, chairman of the local committee. In response, Senator Fletcher told how the congress had widened its scope to include the whole nation rather than the South alone, and that it aimed to advance ideals which constituted the basis for sound and certain progress. Old world order received its mortal wound July 28, 1914, he said. The democracy of the world had been assaulted and out of that assault would come a new world order, in which the feature of interdependence among nations would come to the front. It was wise to take counsel concerning the issues which lay beyond, so that such a world calamity should never occur again. There were thousands of roads leading to the heights and each nation was privileged to choose its own. But the overload of the earth would obstruct all roads but its own, crush those who would not turn back, ruin, destroy and slaughter all who would contend for their rights, and proceed to dominate the world. Self-respecting peoples everywhere must meet that assumption. Our allies resisted it, as we must, and claim the rights of every state and people to go forward in their own way in the steady climb to the ultimate level "where shines unobstructed the light of the justice of God."

Mr. Straus said the progressive men of the South recognized even more intensely, perhaps, than the rest of the country, that the era of sectionalism had passed and that interests, duty, and patriotism alike demanded that North, East, South, and West be riveted together in cooperative bonds of national solidarity. Americans were rapidly reconstructing their national policy and federalizing themselves as never before. Regulation of the combination of commercial effort was necessary to prevent the growth of power outside the Government greater than the Government itself. To remedy one evil, others had been created, and Americans were now reconstructing their national policies so as to promote instead of retard economic development and bring fuller cooperation and more intelligent regulations between Government and big business.

This noon the advisability of establishing an international press bureau was discussed at a luncheon in honor of Stephen Lausanne, editor of the Paris Matin. Besides Mr. Lausanne, the speakers were Melville A. Stone, manager of the Associated Press, and Tokichi Iyemasa of the East and West News Bureau. The House of Southern Governors meets tonight.

NEW GOVERNMENT ATTORNEY SWORN

Thomas J. Boynton of Everett took the oath of office as United States attorney for the Massachusetts district in the United States District Court in Boston today. Judge James M. Morton, Jr., presided at a special session of the court, and read the usual oaths to which Mr. Boynton subscribed. Mr. Boynton was presented to the court by his predecessor George W. Anderson of Brookline, who is soon to assume his duties as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It was announced that Leo A. Rogers of Boston, who has been an assistant in Mr. Anderson's office for the past six months, has been promoted to be a special assistant attorney-general and assigned to the Boston office to help H. Larue Brown, in the preparation for the reargument before the United States Supreme Court of the government suit for the dissolution of the United Shoe Machinery Company, which has been assigned for the January term.

SOCIALIST CASE CONTINUED

Postponement until Wednesday that arrangements might be made with their counsel was granted in the case of five Socialists who appeared before Judge Albert F. Hayden in the Roxbury Municipal Court this morning after their arrest yesterday morning charged with distributing literature without permission. They are Misses Julia Riosman, Mary Apollin and Elsie Stahl and John and Antonio C. Samolin. They said they are Russians.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB

At the next luncheon of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, Oct. 20, Arthur C. McGiffert of Union Theological Seminary of New York and Dr. John E. Sexton of St. John's Seminary in Brighton will discuss "The Influence of Luther." One week from this meeting, the subject to be discussed at the luncheon is "What Does the Soldier Want and Need From the Civilian?" Joseph Lee of the National Commission on Training Camp Activities will be one of the speakers and Ray S. Hubbard, executive secretary of the Camp Devens Committee, will be another. In addition, officers from the Northeastern Department of the Army will speak. On Nov. 3, Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, will speak on "The America of Tomorrow." Don C. Seitz, a business manager of a New York newspaper, will speak on "The Newspaper Trade." James P. Munroe will speak on "A New Step in American Education" at the Dec. 8 meeting.

HORSESHOERS DO NOT STRIKE

No strike of Journeymen Horseshoers Union 95 took place this morning, although voted at a meeting yesterday, owing to the efforts of its wage committee, which persuaded the men to accept a wage of \$24 per week for the present, although the men demanded \$26. The present rate is \$22 per week.

MONTHLY FUND FOR TROOPS

CLEVELAND, O.—Instead of giving company D of the first regiment a lump sum for a mess fund, the people of Highland Adams County, according to a dispatch from Hillsboro to the Plain Dealer, have arranged to contribute \$200 a month as long as the war lasts.

FARM BOYS ARE MUSTERED OUT

MALDEN, Mass.—Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge was one of the principal speakers here this noon upon the occasion of the mustering out of 34 boys enlisted in the farm service corps, maintained at Stockbridge and Lenox this past summer, under the direction of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. The exercises, which included the giving of certificates for satisfactory completion of the course, were held in the high school, and the parchments were presented to the boys by S. R. Dow, in charge of the boys' department of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, who especially complimented the members of the work they have done in aiding the saving of the peach crop in western Massachusetts.

James M. Avjian received special mention, and among the speakers were Thornton Jenkins, headmaster of the Malden High School; Farnsworth G. Marshall, superintendent of Malden schools, and James T. Barnes of the Boston Y. M. C. A.

INFORMATION ON COAL OFFER SOUGHT

Replying to the offer of Conard W. Crooker to supply bituminous coal to the city of Boston for \$7.50 a ton, Patrick J. Hearn, superintendent of supplies, has written a letter today requesting Mr. Crooker to show the best way to use the proposed coal, adding that if it comes up to the standard and can be used effectively by the city the offer will be favorably considered. The analysis of the coal offered shows: 56 per cent fixed carbon, 36 per cent volatile matter, 6 to 8 per cent ash and 1½ to 2 per cent sulphur. The coal ordinarily used by the city has 75 per cent fixed carbon, less sulphur and less volatile matter.

DIVISION OF MAIL URGED

Recommendation that Boston business concerns dispatch their mail to New York in installments, rather than waiting to send the bulk in the late afternoon, is made today by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The chamber says that such advice is given "in view of the present congestion of the railroads which has resulted in constant delays to the mail trains."

TRAFFIC CLUB MEETING

Members of the Traffic Club of New England will hold their monthly meeting at the Copley-Plaza in Boston, next Thursday evening, when the club will have as its guests Col. G. S. Bingham, U. S. A., department quartermaster of the northeastern department, U. S. A., and Capt. Edward Canfield Jr., constructing quartermaster of the northeastern department at Camp Devens.

HOUSING PROBLEM TAKEN UP

Plans for housing the 13,500 men expected to be employed at the extension of the Fore River shipyards in Squantum, where destroyers for the United States Navy are to be constructed, were discussed at a meeting of the Dorchester Board of Trade and officials of the company yesterday. It was decided to take a census of local facilities and a meeting is to be held tonight.

CONFERENCE ON CHARITIES

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Plans for the ninth annual meeting of the Rhode Island Conference of Charities and Corrections, which is to be held at the Rogers High School in Newport, Oct. 24 and 25, have been practically completed. It is announced here today. Several speakers from other states will give papers on topics connected with charitable and corrective work.

WELLESLEY TEACHERS

Dr. Otis W. Caldwell, director of the new Lincoln School of Teachers, College of Columbia University, New York, will be the speaker at the annual meeting of Wellesley College Teachers Association next week. Lincoln School was started as an experiment for the practical test of new educational ideas, and will be the subject of Dr. Caldwell's address.

LONDON PREACHER SPEAKS

The Rev. Joseph F. Newton, D. D., minister of the City Temple of London, preached at several meetings in Boston yesterday. In the morning Dr. Newton addressed the Second Society of Universalists and in the afternoon spoke at a mass meeting under the auspices of the Universalist state convention, and in the evening addressed the congregation in the New Old South.

AYER CLUBHOUSE WORK IS STARTED

Ground Broken by Committee on Training Camp Activities for Structure for Exclusive Use of Enlisted Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Ground is being broken today by the Boston committee of the Committee on Training Camp Activities for the new clubhouse on West Street, Ayer, which will be exclusively for the use of the enlisted men. The committee has purchased and paid for 33,000 square feet of land, and the new clubhouse will cost in the vicinity of \$41,000, and will be known as the Soldiers' Club of Ayer. The Boston committee is a subcommittee of the National Committee on Training Camp Activities, which is working in the interest of the soldiers, and the Rev. Endicott Peabody, D. D., of Groton, is chairman of the local committee.

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It will include two buildings, one a house of 17 rooms, which will be renovated to contain reception rooms and executive offices, and the other, a new structure 75 by 100 feet, containing billiard rooms, bowling alleys, reading and writing rooms, an auditorium with a seating capacity of 700 persons, and a luncheon room which can seat 300 persons.

Loring and Leland of Boston are the architects, and the building committee serving with the Rev. Dr. Peabody includes E. V. R. Thayer, George B. Wallace of Fitchburg, Aldus Higgin of Worcester, Martin L. Cato of Boston and Mrs. John C. Lee of Wellesley. The crowd of visitors here yesterday exceeded all records, and every bit of available space was needed for their accommodation within camp. All day long automobiles were arriving, while street cars and other conveyances brought in full quotas of sightseers.

The vast number of automobiles showed the need of another road, for the main highway leading to the cantonment was blocked during the greater part of the day, travel being most congested.

The special trains between Ayer and Boston were filled, and despite the fact that many soldiers were away on leave, the camp showed little indication of the fact.

The Associated Young Men's Hebrew Association of New England has planned to establish military work and emergency bureaus, and a committee has been appointed to establish a Y. M. H. A. hut at Camp Devens. A. H. Goldman is chairman, and other members are Harold Sidenberg, Nathan Yarns, Benjamin Coffman, Judge Jacob Asher, George E. Gordon, Albert Hurwitz and Samuel E. Pauline. Committees have also been appointed to arrange for the accommodation of Jewish men at the army and navy posts of New England, at the homes of Jewish residents in the various cities and towns nearest to these posts, when the soldiers receive furloughs.

Col. Reber to Leave

Signal Corps Officer Goes to New York and Col. Carr Takes Place

Col. Samuel Reber, who has been officer in charge of the signal corps service since the establishment of northeastern army headquarters, has been assigned to duty in New York, where he will immediately report. Colonel Reber will be succeeded by Col. D. C. Carr, who has been in the service in Manila, P. I.

Colonel Reber, who is a son-in-law of Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A. (retired), paid a visit to company P, signal corps, U. S. A., which is receiving instruction in the University of Vermont, at Burlington, where 160 men are studying map-making, air currents, telegraphy and radio-telegraphy, also signaling and actual military tactics. The school, which is under Colonel Reber's supervision, supplies the northeastern division signal corps with men, all of whom are college graduates. The university supplies the instruction and laboratories, and the men mess in the Commons Dormitory.

Col. Paul Azan and Lieut. A. Morize, who have charge of the Harvard reserve officers' training corps in French military tactics, have taken a room offered them by Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston at the Northeastern headquarters.

Colonel Claudon of Washington, D. C., who is senior French officer having supervision of the work of all French military instructors in the various camps and cantonments, has detailed an officer who will act as adjutant to Colonel Azan at the local division headquarters, and who will report in Boston immediately.

Several New England men have enlisted in the aviation section in charge of Lieut. Lester Watson, and they will be sent to Technology next Saturday to commence their instruction. The list includes Massachusetts men: Gardner Duntan, Allston; Thomas C. Quinn, Salem; C. S. Southworth, Ware; Errol B. Thomas, Cambridge; John R. Look, Vineyard Haven; Harold B. Caldwell, Woburn; Alfred Sedgewick, Fall River; Harold S. Wentworth, Everett; George E. Blake, Springfield; Horace S. Damon, Newton; Albert Hegenberger, South Boston; Palmer P. Woods, Brookline; Arthur A. Dunham, Revere; Harold R. Donaghy, Dorchester; Clifford R. McKenzie, Cambridge.

Lieutenant Watson received word from the War Department today, that 30 men are desired from Boston to enlist in the aerial service before Nov. 3. These men will be given the same examination as aviators, with the exception of the equilibrium tests, and must be between the ages of 19 and 35 years. At least a high school edu-

cation is required, and the pay will be \$100 monthly.

Men engaged in this service will work in teams, each including an observer and a flier, and the course of study will be what is known as the theory of flight course. They will be sent to Ft. Sill, Okla., and a knowledge of photography will be very useful. Thirty men will be sent to this school each month for the present, and applications should be made to Lieutenant Watson.

Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, commanding the depot brigade of the twenty-sixth division at Camp Bartlett, Westfield, has completed plans for a football game next Saturday at the Harvard Stadium, when the heavy artillery team of the brigade will play an informal Harvard team. Brigadier-General Sweetser has some excellent material in his brigade teams, including Capt. Tudor Gardner, Captain Fraser of Everett and many men, who have been stars in college circles.

Today Brigadier-General Sweetser received several applications for enlistment in the depot brigade, which he is anxious to recruit up to full war strength at once.

Exemptions to Be Reopened

Several hundred cases of men who have been excused from military service by local boards will be reopened within a few days by the Boston Appeal Board, which will hasten along the task of certifying the last 15 per cent of the city's quota to the Adjutant-General at the State House. Every effort will be made to have Boston ready when the last batch of national army men are called to camp.

Men who have been rejected at Ayer and other concentration camps in this State are complaining of the treatment accorded them by the Commonwealth after they have been sent from the camps to this city, and are waiting here to have their pay vouchers corrected. Many of them are penniless, and recently more than 40 were turned over at one time to the Salvation Army for shelter.

Polish Recruits Entrain

Polish young men who have enlisted in Boston for service in the new Polish Army were tendered an ovation yesterday in Deacon Hall, after which they marched to the South Station, where they entrained for Camp Niagara, on Lake Ontario. After a short training period there, they will go overseas, and led by a Polish commander, will be assigned to trench work in France.

A stirring Polish march was a feature of the exercises held in the hall, and there were addresses by several speakers, after which a contribution was collected with which to purchase comforts for the men.

Lowell Girls Plan for Drills

LOWELL, Mass.—The girls of company A, Lowell's recently formed military organization, are to hold a meeting on Tuesday evening to arrange some place for drilling purposes, and also to devise plans for raising money with which to purchase uniforms. Thus far the organization has been unable to secure use of the Lowell Armory, but the girls intend to carry on their work through Mayor O'Donnell and the Public Safety Committee, and feel certain that they will give the use of the building.

Colonel Perry After Recruits

CAMP BARTLETT, Westfield, Mass.—Governor McCall is expected to visit camp on Tuesday. Colonel Perry of the eighth infantry is to start a recruiting campaign, and will send a detail of one sergeant and one corporal to every city represented by a company on the field. These cities include Lawrence, Lynn, Gloucester, Salem, Cambridge, Haverhill, Somerville, and Everett. There were many visitors in camp yesterday.

Recruits for Machine Gun

FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—Capt. Richard Stoehr is attaining good results in his campaign for recruits, and yesterday drove his auto truck into camp with a dozen men from Winthrop prospective additions to the membership of the machine-gun company.

Among the visitors at camp yesterday, was Maj.-Gen. James G. White, formerly quartermaster-general of the State.

Dr. Rice Made Lieutenant

NEWPORT, R. I.—Dr. Alexander Hamilton Rice, graduate of Harvard, explorer and astronomer, has been commissioned senior lieutenant in the United States naval reserve force. He will become a member of the faculty of the cadet school of the reserve force of the second naval district here, and will have charge of the courses in astronomy and navigation.

Mess Hall at Wakefield

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—A building 100 by 35 feet for combined mess hall and sleeping quarters is being erected at the navy rifle range here, under the supervision of the Navy Department. It will be for the use of the national navy volunteers and the recruits and naval volunteers will perform all the work.

With the completion of the new building, the navy range will include three large wooden buildings and have ample quarters.

Boston Kilties Get Furloughs

Several hundred New England members of the two hundred and thirty-sixth battalion, C. F. F., New Brunswick Kilties, arrived in Boston yesterday from Montreal and went to their homes on short furloughs.

This short leave of absence is believed by many of the men to indicate that this battalion, which contains hundreds of Boston men, will leave for France shortly. None of the men were expected by their families, and their arrival was a pleasant surprise.

SHIPPING BOARD TAKES STEAMERS

Nearly Fifty Vessels Hailing From Boston Affected by Action of Commanding Craft of 2500 Tons or More

Nearly 50 steamers hailing from Boston were affected by the United Shipping Board's action of commandeering American shipping of 2500 tons or more, which took place at noon today. Local shipowners turned over their vessels, including all cargo steamers able to carry 2500 tons cargo or more, including bunkers, water and stores, and passenger steamers of 2500 gross tons register or more, for control by this Government. Future movements and charges for service will be under federal supervision.

The vessels are to remain in possession of the owners, and will be operated by them, and the Government will allow a fair sum for expenses in service and an equally fair profit for rendering it. The boats will be used in the most effective way, however, under strict supervision, thereby following efforts of the New England Coal Barge and Tugboat Association in controlling shipping.

Rates are to be based on speed of the boats. Freight vessels, with a speed in excess of 11 knots, will receive 50 cents per ton over the fixed rate, and passenger steamers 50 cents per ton for every knot in excess of a speed of 12 knots per hour. Excessive high rates for freight are expected to be much lower now.

Vessels now in port that went under federal supervision: this noon include Hampden, Lewis K. Thurlow, Dorothy, Corsica, Matoa, Massachusetts, City of Augusta, Old Colony, Grecian, Kershaw, North Land and Gov. Cobb.

Other Boston steamers affected include: Coastwise, Corsica, Franklin, Hampden, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth, Suffolk, Transportation, of the Coastwise Transportation fleet; Amold, Meteor, Peter H. Crowell, Stephen R. Jones, Walter D. Noyes, William A. McKinley, Felix Tassell, of the Crowell & Thurlow fleet; Bunker Hill, Calvin Austin, Governor Dingley, North Star, of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc.; J. H. Devereaux of the Metropolitan Coal Company; Arlington, Brandon, Everett, Malden, Melrose and Newton of the New England Coal & Coke Company.

Steamers sailing before the federal control order took effect, are to complete their voyages as soon as possible and report for requisitioning. Officers and crews are not expected to be affected.

PUBLIC WALK AT ARNOLD ARBORETUM

Nearly 200 people participated in the public walk at the Arnold Arboretum Saturday afternoon. Prof. J. G. Jack of the Arboretum staff was in charge and pointed out the various objects of interest, including the trees and shrubs from foreign lands and those of American origin which are especially well adapted to home gardens. Considerable time was spent in looking at the Hawthorns, which are particularly attractive just now, being loaded with bright colored fruit.

Professor Jack stated that in some countries the fruit was freely eaten and that in time it would probably be included by American housewives when making up their winter preserves. The party climbed to the top of Bussey Hill, where the view was made doubly beautiful by the rich autumn coloring of the trees spread out in every direction. Next the cedars of Lebanon were visited and the walk ended at Hemlock Hill.

COAL COMMANDEERED BY TWO OHIO MAYORS

CANTON, O.—Mayor Schrantz has commandeered 1000 tons of coal owned by the Central Power Company, which furnishes the city with electricity. Chairman Seymour of the Chamber of Commerce Coal Committee received a telegram from J. M. Roan, head of the State Clearing House, that coal will be shipped to Canton at once. A price of \$5.50 per ton was fixed for the coal confiscated by the city.

AKRON, O.—One hundred cars of coal, consigned to lake ports for shipment to the Northwest, were ordered seized here by Mayor W. B. Laub, to alleviate the serious local shortage. The coal will be sold at the prevailing price of \$6.50 per ton.

FREIGHT RATE REVISION ASKED

**Plea of Eastern Roads to Be
Heard by Interstate Com-
merce Commission—Decrease
in Net Earnings Is Shown**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has granted the application of the eastern railroads for a rehearing of their appeal for an increase in freight rates, and has fixed next Wednesday as the date for opening the hearing.

This action was taken after the commission had considered a letter from George F. Randolph, commissioner of lines in what is known as official classification territory, written from his office in New York. Mr. Randolph's letter read:

"The trunk line traffic executives, after a discussion, desire me to try to arrange for a short informal conference with the commission next Wednesday or Thursday, (Wednesday preferred) to talk over the rates on traffic not favorably acted upon in the recent decision of the '15 per cent advance in rate case,' some of which are now covered by suspended tariffs and hearings arranged for others covered by tariffs which carriers canceled at the suggestion of the commission, and possibly other matters germane to the subject of securing all of the results originally asked for."

"The thought arises from the carriers' keen necessities, as shown by the results since the case was presented, and was encouraged by the language of the commission on page 23 of its decision as to amplifying its order if the necessity became apparent."

"If a few of us could have the privilege of such conference on next Wednesday, it is thought it would be of great assistance at the present time in reaching a prompt conclusion as to future action."

Last Wednesday representatives of all the carriers in eastern territory, interested in the question of advancing rates, met and decided to urge upon the commission the advisability of opening hearings with a view to an increase of rates on wheat, other grain, and live stock. These items were omitted from the former decision. The commission at that time made the statement that at a future time further consideration might be expedient.

The Philadelphia conference decided not to press at this time any claim for the consideration of a general increase of rates. This, it was held, should be postponed until the returns are received from operation during October, a month decisive as to revenues from many lines of transportation which had the benefit of the increases granted last year. Among these are revenues on coal, coke, and iron ore.

A summary of railroad earnings for August and the eight months ended with August, as prepared from reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission, shows a falling off in all sections except southern territory. There the increase of operating revenues is shown to be large, while the increase of operating expenses has not kept pace with that in other sections of the country.

For the United States in August this year, the mileage being practically the same in 1917 as in 1916, the railway operating revenues were \$345,644,480, as compared with \$308,745,082 in August, 1916. Operating expenses in August this year were \$233,870,323, as compared with \$192,993,814 in the same month of last year, making the net revenue for the month this year \$111,674,107, where it was \$115,751,260 in August last year.

In the Eastern district in August of this year the operating revenues were \$166,256,727, and operating expenses \$112,428,563, as compared with \$141,294,185 and \$81,102,784 last year. The net revenue in August this year in Eastern territory were therefore \$47,557,909, while they were \$50,192,421 in August, 1916. The net revenue per mile for the United States in August this year was \$507, compared with \$528 last year, and, in eastern territory, the net revenue per mile in August was \$834, while in the same month last year it was \$881.

In the eight months ended with August, the net revenues for the railways of the entire country were \$721,895,221, as against \$730,723,941 in the same eight months of 1916. In the eastern district the net earnings for the eight months of this year, ended with August were \$287,405,900, as compared with \$327,383,007 in the same period of last year.

A general increase of wages, and the advance in prices of materials, especially iron and steel, that enter into railway maintenance and equipment, are mainly responsible for the unfavorable showing of net earnings. This showing comes at a time when there can be no complaint as to the volume of business handled, as the railroads are operating under a strain hitherto unknown in the history of transportation in this country.

HUMANE SOCIETY CONVENTION OPENS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Delegates from many parts of the United States assembled at the Narragansett Hotel this morning, opening the forty-first annual convention of the American Humane Association. Dr. William O. Stillman, president of the association, will be one of the principal speakers. Today's sessions will be given over to addresses on animal protection work, and the beginning of the morning session tomorrow to the humane educational work. Wednesday and Thursday will be for the discussion of child problems. On Wednesday night there will be a big subscription dinner

at the Narragansett Hotel, with an open forum on "Child Saving." Speakers for the two days given over to child welfare work include Charles H. Johnson, secretary of the New York State Board of Charities; Miss Grace Abbott, director of the child labor division of the Children's Bureau, Washington, in charge of enforcing the new Child Labor Law; George H. Bell, Commissioner of the Department of Licenses of New York City; John D. Lindsey, president of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; Judge Robert J. Wilkin of the Children's Court, Brooklyn, and Dr. Max G. Schlapp of New York.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

A reception next Friday evening will signalize the beginning of the year's work at the Robert Gould Shaw House. It will be for grown-ups and the older young people, who will hear about the winter's plans and listen to a program of music by the neighborhood orchestra and stories by Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cronan. A few of the clubs have begun work and others will start shortly.

Nutting, a week-end nutting party, furnished pleasure and a fine outing over Sunday to some 15 members of the Mothers Club and older girls of Ellis Memorial. The party was given at the Vacation House in Sharon Heights. Chestnuts and butternuts were gathered and great stores of autumn glory were laid by in memory for use through the winter. During the winter Vacation House opens its hospitable doors for parties from the city. Boys and girls go down for week-ends and during vacations and the women and older girls when they can.

Town activities are just beginning. Clubs and classes open today and on Wednesday will be the first of the neighborhood groups for war relief work, in which the house will assist.

Boys from the Bethlehem caddy camp repeated on Wednesday evening at Norfolk House center, the concert they gave at Bethlehem. This time it was in honor of their parents and served to usher in the festivities of the year.

By Nov. 1 all the industrial classes are expected to be under way. Registration for the activities has been unusually heavy this year.

Art classes at Cambridge Neighborhood House open the 1st of November.

Out-of-doors affairs are to be featured at Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House this year. The plans are not announced at present but leave the imagination to discover some at least of the many ways that are being devised to make outdoor life in winter more worth while than it has been for most persons. Special attention in all things will be given to the children.

No coal has caused Ruggles Street Neighborhood House to delay its opening. It is hoped another week will see the house ready to begin.

Very quietly the days are passing at Denison House. A few regular things are going on, like the Thursday socials, and a few classes have begun, but for the most part registration and organization stages have not been passed.

Some club work has started at Elizabeth Peabody House, the theater having opened and music classes organized.

Dorchester House announces its opening for Nov. 1.

South Bay Union opens this week with clubs and classes the same as usual. Most of the classes are engaged in knitting for one or more of the organizations working for the soldiers. Even the children wish to knit, and permission is given them to do so. Cooperative buying is to be featured and the food canned during the summer will be sold later in the year.

The house at 13 Pembroke Street, used as a conservation center during the summer, will be used as a small social center with clubs in the afternoon and evening.

All classes open today for the year at Francis Willard Settlement. Among the teachers are two new ones, Miss Elizabeth Perkins and Miss Carita Rutherford.

The summer at Bedford was a very full one. More than 100 camp-fire girls were at Llewellyn Lodge and 300 women had a week or more at the camp.

At the luncheon and annual meeting of Boston Social Union at Lincoln House on Wednesday it was decided to cooperate with the city commission on food conservation. Robert A. Woods was elected president; Mrs. Eva Whiting White, vice-president; Miss Ellen Coolidge, secretary, and Miss Julia O. Hunnewell, treasurer.

HIGHER PENSION RATE URGED

Efforts to obtain a pension rate increase are to be made by the members of Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Teamsters Union 149, which held a meeting yesterday in Wells Memorial Building on this issue. When the pension system for city employees was adopted members of Local 149 were paid \$15 a week, which gave them a pension of \$30 a month. Since then the wages of the men have been increased to \$18 a week and they feel the pension rate should be half of their present monthly earnings which would be \$36 a month.

JOINT OPERATION OF COAL TUGS ON

**Office of Supervision of Move-
ment of Craft in Fuel Trade Is
Opened by Capt. Arthur
Crowley in Boston**

An administrative office for the New England Coal Barge & Tug Association, recently organized to increase the efficiency of shipments of coal by water to New England ports, opens for business today in Boston, at 141 State Street. The association will virtually manage as a whole the several lines of tugs and barges that heretofore have been operated as independent services. Capt. Arthur Crowley is the executive head of the undertaking.

By joint operation of the barge interests it is hoped to increase the amount of coal sent to New England by water at least 25 per cent. The association has been formed as a result of a conference held Sept. 18 at the Massachusetts State House between representatives of the United States Shipping Board and of the several towing lines and James J. Storror, Fuel Administrator for New England. Its officers and members are: Otis B. Kent, attorney, examiner of the Shipping Board, Washington, chairman; James J. Storror, vice-chairman; William J. Conlen of Philadelphia, attorney for various carriers; Isaac Buchanan of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, New York; Capt. J. G. Crowley of the Coastwise Transportation Company, Boston; E. M. Fallon of the Southern Transportation Company, Philadelphia; Robert Grant of the New England Fuel & Transportation Company, Boston; O. H. Hagerman of the Philadelphia Transportation Company, Philadelphia; Capt. J. W. Hammond of the Staples Transportation Company, Fall River; Charles H. Potter of the Potter Transportation Company, New York, and F. W. Munn of Philadelphia.

Pooling of the towing interests has been brought about by the conditions that have followed the taking of several of the ocean-going tugs of the coal fleet for navy use and the great need of efficiency in the operation of those remaining. Captain Crowley will see that the tugs and barges are operated with regard to transporting as much coal as possible rather than to the interests of any particular owner. Telephone and telegraph communication will keep him informed as to where the tugs and barges are. If, for example, a barge or set of barges is ready to go southward at Eastport, with no tug immediately available, Captain Crowley will order a tug to Eastport from the nearest port where there may be one, or arrange for an incoming one to return immediately with the new tow. There will thus be no waiting and strings of barges will be arranged so that the coal supply will be economically distributed by dropping off loaded barges or picking up empty ones, on a given run. Disputes about prices and the financial interests of each owner are to be left to an arbitration committee.

New demurrage regulations have been adopted, which will have the effect of speeding up the loading and unloading of barges. Barges of 1500 tons or less are to be allowed one day for loading and two days for unloading; barges of 1500 to 2000 tons, one day for loading and 2½ days for unloading; barges of 2000 to 2500 tons are allowed 1½ days for loading and 2½ days for unloading; while barges of more than 2500 tons capacity are allowed two days for loading and three days for unloading. The demurrage charge beyond the specified periods is 7 cents per cargo ton per day.

Captain Crowley will have 130 tugs subject to his orders, or about four-fifths of the number normally engaged in the coal trade. Efforts are being made to have some of the barges commandeered for naval use restored to the New England fleet, on the ground that this part of the country is as important to the nation during the war as vessels for the navy. The Cape Cod canal is to be used as largely as possible by the coal carriers and this will mean a saving in distance and time.

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NEW HAVEN MAN ANSWERS CHARGES

Benjamin Campbell, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, issued a statement in Boston last night in which he replies to allegations made recently by the conference committee on National Preparedness in Washington. Mr. Campbell reviews the recent hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission on the application of the New Haven road under the Panama Canal act to continue the operation of its steamer lines. He refers to the Interstate Commerce Commission's report to Congress Dec. 1, 1916 about the service given by the New Haven road over its water lines.

"The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad system is made up of various formerly independent lines of rail and water carriers. By purchases and consolidations the New Haven Company has become the owner of various water lines, operated mainly between New England points and New York harbor, which compete directly with its rail lines between the same points. There is no question as to the competition, but the record is replete with evidence from shippers and representatives of communities in New England to the effect that the service is in the interest of the public, is of advantage to the convenience and commerce of the people, and if the present ownership and operation is discontinued there will be no reasonably adequate service to take its place, and the communities will be deprived of the benefits of the water transportation

and the competing routes, thus inflicting upon them irreparable injury and benefiting no one."

"This in itself," says Mr. Campbell, "is a sufficient refutation of any claim that traffic is diverted by the New Haven from its water-lines to its rail lines, that the boats are underloaded, and that, by the railroad company's subterfuge, the public is defrauded of its right to have goods transported cheaply and expeditiously."

"I regret that a statement of this kind should be made at a time when the railroads of the country are exerting every energy to coordinate all their facilities for the services of the country in the prosecution of the war."

REAL ESTATE

An improved residence property at 68 St. Stephen Street, Back Bay, has been sold by the owner, Charles E. S. MacCorry, to Benjamin F. Jones. There is a land area of 2331 square feet, valued by the assessors at \$5200, and the three-story well front brick house carries \$6000, making a total assessment of \$11,200.

Moses B. Richmond bought another West End property today, taking title from Max Lebowich et al, the title coming through Rubin Stelmman, to the four-story brick house at 11B Minot Street, standing on 995 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$9500, of which \$4500 is land value.

Papers have gone to record from Sarah Shore to Jennie Michelson, conveying title to the frame dwelling at 78-80 Bromley Street, Roxbury. This parcel is assessed for \$3300, which includes \$800 on 3104 square feet of land.

The frame dwelling and frame stable belonging to Clara W. Small, at 83 West Street, Hyde Park, has been sold to Ella E. Goss. The property carries a total assessment of \$4100, and the 9482 square feet of land is valued at \$1300 of that amount.

BUILDING IN 115 CITIES

The official reports of building permits issued during September in 115 principal cities, received by the American Contractor, reached a total of \$51,751,484 as compared with \$70,980,161 for September, 1916, showing a decrease of 27 per cent in volume of business throughout the country. However, 38 cities show more or less gain during that period, and the following 10 cities appropriated \$1,000,000 or more for improvements.

No. of Estimated buildings	Cost
N. Y. City and vicinity	1,870 \$7,802,999
Chicago	321 4,334,400
Cleveland	1,042 3,101,075
New Haven, Conn.	117 2,741,879
Boston and vicinity	234 2,732,000
Detroit	878 2,375,790
Philadelphia	578 2,252,765
San Francisco	306 1,137,683
Akron, O.	382 1,165,400
Buffalo, N. Y.	276 1,064,000

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Oct. 13, 1917:

Transactions	Mtgs.	Amount
Oct 8	61	\$76,399
Oct 9	65	120,283
Oct 10	69	543,753
Oct 11	86	321,619
Oct 12	Holiday	
Oct 13	19	94,610
Totals	330	\$1,166,740
Same week 1916	519	1,582,992
Same week 1915	503	2,335,473
Wk. endg Oct 6, '17	437	1,624,647

SHIPPING NEWS

Tilfish was sold at the fish pier, South Boston, today for the first time in many weeks, the schooner Fannie Belle Atwood landing 35,000 pounds. Dealers' prices were 8½ cents per pound. Tilfish have been rather scarce on the market during recent months owing largely to the difficulty of catching them, according to fishermen. Demand for the fish is strong and the fishermen find a ready sale for all they can catch, with much higher prices than were offered when the Government first introduced them as a food fish. Dogfish interfered with operations to such an extent that fishermen practically ceased operation on the grounds, south of Nantucket, for a time. Frequent trips have been landed at New York, however, for the past few weeks.

Mackerel receipts at the fish pier today were heavy for so late in the season. Arrivals: Monarch 42,000 pounds, Good Luck 55,000, Philomina 16,000, Thelma 18,000, and Sunflower 10,000. Wholesale dealers' prices per pound were 14¢ to 15¢.

Large sized trips of fresh ground-fish from offshore grounds were landed at South Boston today, but wholesale prices were high, despite the heavy receipts. Halibut was brought in by three vessels, the Elk having 25,000 pounds, Natalie Hammond 5000, and Pollyanna 5000. Arrivals with groundfish: Str. Wave 66,200 pounds, Str. Heroine 105,000, schooners Elk 115,000, Georgiana 3700, Marian 4800, Pollyanna 64,000, Natalie Hammond 55,900, and Catherine 104,200. The Elk also had 25,000 pounds salted fish. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$6.25 @ 10, steels cod \$12.50 @ 15, market cod \$7 @ 10, pollock \$6.25 @ 8.75, large hake \$8, small hake \$6, and cusk \$6.75.

Gloucester arrivals today included two British schooners with salted fish from Canada, the Swan, and the Senator. The Edith S. S., brought 600 lbs herring from Yarmouth, N. S. The new steamer Seal completed fitting for other trawling, and sailed on its maiden trip.

JEWELRY

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WAR WORKERS TO BE HONORED

Henry B. Endicott and Lewis A. Crossett to Be Guests at Reception and Dinner of Boston Boot and Shoe Club

In recognition of their services, the one in war conservation work and the other in behalf of American soldiers in France, the Boston Boot and Shoe Club will give a reception and banquet Wednesday evening at the Hotel Somerset to Henry B. Endicott, Food Commissioner and chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and Lewis A. Crossett, treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association of Boston. Both are heads of large shoe manufacturing concerns.

Mr. Crossett recently returned from France, where he studied the activities of the British Young Men's Christian Association and advised as to the work to be done in caring for the armies of the United States, and will tell of his experiences on the western front. Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commander of the northeastern department, United States Army, is expected to attend, accompanied by Col. G. S. Bingham, Maj. J. R. Coffin, Lieut. Percy S. Black, and Lieut. J. J. O'Hare of his staff, and make a speech. Others who have accepted invitations to attend are Col. George McK. Williamson, depot quartermaster, U. S. A.; James J. Storror, A. C. Ratshesky, James J. Phelan, J. Frank O'Hare, John F. Stevens, Alfred L. Aiken, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston; Col. J. Payson Bradley, President Arthur S. Johnson and Secretary George W. Mehahey of Boston Y. M. C. A.; James Jackson, division manager of the American Red Cross; President Harry I. Thayer of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, George E. Keith of Brockton and Lieut. Lester Watson, United States Signal Service, Boston Aviation Corps.

Herbert L. Tinkham, president of the club, will preside, and music will be furnished by the Knickerbocker Club and the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra.

While in France Mr. Crossett conferred with General Pershing, commander of the forces of the United States, and other officers, both of the American and French army establishments; drove 3000 miles by motor; saw many German prisoners; was frequently under artillery fire and compelled to wear a steel helmet and gas mask; and on one occasion tried without success to pick up a hot piece of shell which had struck the ground near him.

On his return to this country, Mr. Crossett said that the strongest impression he had retained after seeing association work under fire, was that Y. M. C. A. secretaries are no quitters. "They have made good," he said. "This, he said, is the opinion of the troops. They have seen the war secretaries stand under fire and shell as steadily as the soldiers themselves, and go with them as they make their charge. As soon as the men come back from the trenches they find the association men on hand with hot tea and cocoa, a place to rest, words of cheer, and perhaps a fire to warm themselves by."

Mr. Crossett described the British Young Men's Christian Association as "the maximum of efficiency at the minimum of expense; the one organization which in three years has perfected itself beyond anything I had dreamed of as possible." Its work has won the admiration of both the French and Italians, so that they want to see it extended in their organizations.

"As far as I am concerned," said Mr. Crossett, "I can only thank God that I have had 30 years of training in association work and can throw my lot in to help and encourage those brave fellows overseas. Money and business? These seem nothing when compared with the service we might give men of those great armies who are struggling for the sake of humanity. And it must be remembered that the Young Men's Christian Association is the sole worker in this direction at the front, there, today."

NEW YORK BOARD CUTS OUT GERMAN MUSIC

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Before the audience at the Museum of Natural History at the regular Saturday night lecture in the Board of Education series, this one being by Earl Barnes on "France," a representative of the board announced that many protests had been received against another of the free lecture courses, beginning Tuesday next, when W. H. L. Hubbard had been scheduled to talk and Claude

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Gotthelf to sing and play in illustration of a German opera.

The Board of Education, the speaker said, had decided to bow to public opinion and to give, instead of the German operas this season, a group of works from nations among this country's European allies. Accordingly, the subjects for Mr. Hubbard and his assisting musicians would be Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" and "La Boheme," Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," coupled with Leoncavallo's "I Pagliacci," and in conclusion, Bizet's "Carmen."

TANNERS MOVE TO WASHINGTON

In order that the tanners all over the United States may render more effective service to the Government, the board of directors of the National Association of Tanners has directed that the headquarters of the organization be moved from Boston, Mass., where it has been located for the past two years, to Washington, D. C., during the period of the war. In speaking of the change, Frederick H. Lesh, president of the association, declared that it would undoubtedly increase the effectiveness of the organization and make easier its policy of rendering every service possible to the Government, if the officers could be in direct communication with the government officials and the Export and Import Administrative Board.

In a recent communication to the Department of Commerce, V. A. Wallin, vice-president of the association and now in charge of the office at the national capital, stated that the Patent and Enamelled Leather Manufacturers National Association are co-operating with the tanners and that these three organizations representing nearly 95 per cent of the leather industry in the United States will materially aid the Government in obtaining the most dependable leather for war purposes.

MISS RENARD, PIANIST, APPEARS IN RECITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.
Miss Rosita Renard, Pianist—Recital in Aeolian Hall, New York, after dinner Oct. 13. The program: Chaconne, Bach-Busoni; sonata, op. 108, Beethoven; two mazurkas, nocturne and two études, Chopin; prelude, "Clair de lune," "Poissons d'or," "La fille aux cheveux de lin" and "Jardins sous la pluie," Debussy; "Islam-e," fantasia orientale, Balakirev.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Renard heightened the favorable impression of a year ago. Her depth of tone was used to good effect, yet a tonal variety was disclosed in the Beethoven rare to that composer, a feathery touch in some of the five encores, and a de Pachman-like tone and approach in the Chopin, and in all a continuity of musical thought and a manner of phrasing that stamps her a musician and a performer of parts. She knows that in order to deviate from strict rhythms you must first have those rhythms; that accept and emphasis Debussy for the impression on an otherwise flowing phrase. There is no reason why this pianist may not continue to develop her qualifications and increase her following; there was no section of this program that was not markedly good. The Chopin was sung in the approved style and in the early Debussy which she played she showed a liking for just those cadences which give the pieces their character. The Bach-Busoni was brilliantly and understandingly played, as was the bright Balakirev fantasia, a welcome change from the Liszt bombast.

GIRLS AS BOOTBLACKS

An ordinance to prevent girls from working as bootblacks in Boston shoe shine parlors has been prepared by Mayor Curley and will be submitted to the Council at today's meeting. Mayor Curley has come out as absolutely opposed to this practice and states the unfitness of such work for girls. Several shops for the last few months have been employing girls for this work. The proposed ordinance reads: "Within the limits of the city of Boston no female shall engage in the trade of bootblacking, and no person shall employ any such female in such trade."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce is to hold a meeting tomorrow afternoon at the City Club when a president and vice-president will be elected, it is announced today.

JOHN MCCORMACK GIVES SONG PROGRAM

John McCormack, Tenor—Recital at the Boston Opera House, afternoon of Oct. 14. André Polak, violinist, assisting; Edwin Schneiderle at the piano. The program: Aria, "With Redoubled Force" (Jonas), Handel; Mr. McCormack, Spanish dance, Redfield; Mr. Polak, "To the Distant One," "Hark, Hark," the Lark, Schubert; "To the Violet," "The Message," Brahms; Mr. McCormack, Prelude to "The Deluge," Saint-Saëns; "Butterfly," Hubay; Mr. Polak, Irish songs, "Alone, All Alone," arr. Stanford; "The Soliloquy," arr. Somerville; "Una Bawa," arr. Harbeck; "Rich and Rare," arr. Stanford; Mr. McCormack, Larghetto, Schumann; Slavonic dance, Dvorak-Kreisler; Mr. Polak, "Memnon," Arthur Foot; "The Cave," Schneider; "Home Song," Fritz Kreisler; "Ah! Love, but a Day," Beach; Mr. McCormack.

The audience which filled the auditorium and stage of the Boston Opera House on Sunday afternoon, furnished ample proof of the fact that John McCormack is in no immediate danger of experiencing a loss of popularity, and the enthusiasm with which he was received also proved that, he has never been more thoroughly enjoyed by a Boston audience than on this occasion. Mr. McCormack's marvelous voice could not have been heard to better advantage, and his program was one of sustained interest from beginning to end, well contrasted and broad in its scope. The recitative and aria by Handel were interpreted with due reverence to the traditions of the Eighteenth Century and in the lofty spirit of that period. The Schubert songs were a delight, especially "Hark, Hark the Lark."

But it was in the more modern songs by Brahms that Mr. McCormack began to display the full splendor of his voice, particularly "The Message," which was rendered with much fire and passion. In the group of Irish songs, as would naturally be expected

WAR'S PRETEXT IS EMPHASIZED

Henry Minor, Liberty Loan "Minute Man," Answers Unpatriotic Utterances of Those Who Defend Ruthlessness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Why is the United States in the European war? Has the United States violated any international law for entering and prosecuting, to the fullest extent of her powers, a war of humanity for democracy? These are some of the questions that momentarily arise in certain sections of the country, prompted mainly by alleged seditious utterances on the part of public men, who, not content to reserve their criticism of the Government's attitude in the war, flaunt their views at a time when such a course tends only to cause disaffection, to weaken instead of strengthen. It is pointed out that, inasmuch as the Government, led by the Administration, has pledged itself to what is generally considered to be a just war, no salutary results can follow a course of unbridled comment and criticism of the Government's attitude by public men whose personal viewpoint runs counter to the universal belief.

Much is being done to counteract this pernicious influence. Chautauque speakers are explaining to the people the cause of the war. Members of Congress are endeavoring to enlighten their home constituencies, urging them to stand behind the President, with their patriotism and their money. Pamphlets entitled "How the War Came to America" are being circulated broadcast throughout the land.

Reasons to justify the entry of the United States into the war are set forth in an article written by Henry Minor, of the Liberty Loan Bureau, who was called to Washington to aid the Government in selling Liberty bonds, or "silver bullets." Mr. Minor is one of the "minute men" who have been recruited to the federal ranks to aid the Government in prosecuting the various enterprises, which, taken collectively, constitute the war program of the United States. These men have patriotically volunteered their services to the Government, relinquishing their occupations temporarily to lend their talents to the task of helping President Wilson and the war.

Mr. Minor's article entitled, "The Perfidy of Germany," follows: "It has been a rule of international law, honored and accepted for centuries by every civilized nation, that in time of war merchant vessels, whether neutral or belligerent, should not be sunk by an enemy war vessel until the lives of the passengers and crews were first made safe.

"Germany consistently since the outbreak of this war has destroyed merchant vessels on the high seas without warning, destroying noncombatant men and women and children without mercy and in the most brutal and ruthless fashion in defiance of international law and every accepted rule of humanity and civilization. The crowning act of infamy in Germany's ruthless policy was the sinking, on May 7, 1915, of the Lusitania, an unarmed passenger vessel, by which 119 American citizens, some of them babies in arms, were lost.

"On Sept. 1, 1915, the German Government gave assurance to the United States that liners would not be sunk without warning or without provision for the safety of the lives of non-combatants. Six weeks later the British steamer Arabic was sunk and three Americans were lost. The German Government disavowed the act, but scarcely had the disavowal been received before the promise was broken again by the destruction of the Italian steamer Ancona, by which seven American lives were destroyed. The promise was renewed many times and violated many times, the German Government keeping no faith with the United States.

"Finally, on Jan. 31, 1917, it brazenly declared that it would sink neutral vessels within the war zone without warning, whereupon diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany were severed.

"But the sinking of these ships contrary to her pledged word to America was not the only instance of German perfidy. While professing friendship for America, and while her Ambassador and representatives and citizens were enjoying our hospitality and receiving our protection, the German Government through these very men was plotting against the honor and safety of the United States, was blowing up munition plants, fomenting strikes and disturbances, disseminating false information, and poisoning the thoughts of the American people and aliens among us. Ambassador Bernstorff was asking for money to influence the American Congress, and Elmsmann, the Foreign Secretary in Berlin, was urging Mexico to make war upon us.

"In all the history of the world there is no parallel in international infamy to compare with Germany's conduct toward the United States. 'Public faith' furnishes no parallel; Carthage professed no friendship for the nation she broke faith with. It remained for Germany in the Twentieth Century to establish a record for national perfidy and dishonor toward a friendly nation who had been not only fair and honorable but charitable and generous to her people and her Government."

NATIONAL UNION OF ALLOTMENT HOLDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Birmingham, England—A conference was recently held in Birmingham of representatives of 70 allotment

holders societies from all parts of the country, under the presidency of T. E. Bladen, chairman of the Midland Allotments Federation, at which it was decided to take steps immediately for the formation of a national union.

A resolution in favor of the formation of the union was moved by Mr. D. Chater of Seven Kings, Essex. He said that if there was one thing more than another that the war had done, it had been to make the people of England see the necessity for making the best out of the land. There were 750,000 allotment holders in England, and of these 70,000 were represented at the conference. If those represented by correspondence were included, the assembly had the support of 1,000,000 holders.

A provisional committee was appointed, on the motion of Mr. G. Streetly, Midland Allotments Federation, to organize associations and federations of allotment holders, and applicants for land in England and Wales, and to draw up the necessary rules; to take what immediate steps were considered necessary to secure an enlargement of the war-time allotments, and to obtain further land for allotment purposes; to advise allotment holders on the cooperative purchase of their seeds, and so forth, and the disposal of their surplus produce; and, if thought necessary, to prepare schemes for the most complete cooperation to be submitted to the affiliated associations. The conference appointed a provisional chairman and secretary, and a treasurer was also elected.

A CANADIAN ON ENGLISH REGIMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from London, England—

"I don't know how far back my family dates in Canada," said a Canadian soldier, "but I know that my grandfather was born there and his father before him. I reckon that I'm a real Canadian, all right, and naturally I'm glad when I hear my own place cracked up. But I'm getting kind of sick at hearing the Canadians being paised to death, while the English troops get so little said about them. It isn't that our fellows don't fight all right, but when you get down to it I reckon we don't fight any better than any other of the British troops. In a way, I know it's the fault of the English themselves that they don't get any advertisement. They're too quiet.

"It's the same over in France. If the English troops get a job to do, they just turn up the cuffs of their tunics, screw on their tin helmets a bit, and walk into it, sucking their teeth. They never seem to get hotted up like us. We Canadians and the Australians always seem to know when we're in on a big scene, but the English troops play the same way all the time. You can put them into the most awful hole, give them the most heart-breaking job, and they just do the business in that same reflective sort of way never realizing that they're doing anything out of the day's work. They're like nothing so much as a lot of terriers and bull-dogs—terriers for quickness and bull-dogs for grit and patience.

"That's the wonderful thing about the home troops: they've got the unbreakable limit for patience. I always like to see them clearing a Boche trench. They just go along it and clean out every funk-hole quiet and business-like. If they've got to hold a bit of line against Boche counter-attacks, they'll hang on by the skin to their teeth. There isn't a quitter in the whole mob. They look at the length of the line they hold—why, the little bit that the overseas troops hold is only the tiniest little fraction of it. If you ask me, I say that the what you call 'English line regiments' are the backbone of the army, and it's ribs, too. You can go where you like, France, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Egypt, Africa, Macedonia, and you'll find that the English are there doing the main part of the business in the same quiet, reflective kind of way. No fuss; just quiet, patient work.

"I'm not running down my own crowd, mind you, or the Australians or New Zealanders or any of the overseas troops. They've shown what they can do, and there's no denying they've done it well; and I will say that they've got credit for it. When you think of all that the English fellows have done without any noise about it in the press, it makes you think that we get more than our share of praise. I tell you what it is, though. The English people are taken with the idea of us fellows coming all that way to fight—and it is kind of romantic, when you come to look at it—and they can't see the romance that's under their noses. It's always the way. People seldom see that their own brothers are worth while putting into a book; they're 'only old Jim' or 'old Harry'; that's all, nothing particular about them.

"I once saw a couple of fellows have a scrap. One of them took off his jacket and rolled up his shirt sleeves—very impressive, just like a book. The other chap got rather white at that, but he just buttoned up his coat and stood quiet and square. He won, though the other fellow was the best scrapper. I always think of that chap when I see the English troops; only, they can scrap, none better."

MARYLANDERS PRAISE WORK OF CONGRESS

BALTIMORE, Md.—Maryland's representatives in the Senate and the House of Representatives, with the close of the famous "war" session of Congress, all agree that the entire work of the two bodies was the most momentous and far-reaching in the history of the nation. It will be regarded as the greatest session ever held by Congress, says the News.

In formal statements the Maryland men extol the work of the two bodies, especially the war measures that have been enacted.

JUDGE WORKS IS FOR WAR DUTY

Former Senator Says He Is Not a Pacifist in the Accepted Sense of That Word—Californian Explains His Position

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Former United States Senator John D. Works asserts that he is not a pacifist in the accepted meaning of that term.

Judge Works says that he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, that he was a volunteer soldier in an Indiana regiment during the Civil War, that his grandson is now in training at American Lake for service in France; that he has never himself advised or countenanced evasion of the law, but that he has always asserted that "a soldier if drafted into the army should obey the call and do his duty."

"We have all grades of thought in the People's Council for Democracy," said Judge Works, in discussing his recent activities. "I do not believe in a great many things advocated and believed in by many of its members."

"I have said on a great many occasions that the People's Council did not advise, counsel or countenance resistance to or evasion of the law, that a soldier, if drafted into the army, should obey the call and do his duty as a soldier, and that the American people should sustain and support him in the performance of that duty; but I said that I did not believe in the war, and regarded the declaration of the war as a great wrong to the American people."

"I do not believe in the conscription law, which forces men into the army against their wills. But so long as that law is in force it should be obeyed. I hold that the people who do not believe in the conscription law have the right to ask Congress to replace it, and that the American people have the right to ask that an effort be made to bring about an early peace honorable to the nation."

"My name has been associated with that of Daniel O'Connell. I am not and never have been a member of the American Patriots, an organization of which Daniel O'Connell is the head and front. I have no sympathy with the purposes of that organization, one of which was to resist the draft, which purpose I have always opposed. I was asked to address a meeting of that organization and declined. "I am not a pacifist in the accepted sense of that word because I am not opposed to all wars. In this I disagree with many of the Christian Pacifists. I am not a member of that organization, either; my only connection with it was that they asked if they might use my name among others, in their circulars, and I consented."

"I advised them not to persist in holding their meetings after the people had taken possession of their hall on South Grand Avenue. But I advised them that the people of Long Beach and Los Angeles who had prevented their holding meetings had violated their constitutional rights, and would be liable to an action of law, and that I thought an action of law would be a good way to test the right of these people to prevent or break up their meeting."

"I suffer from a misconception of what I say and the conscientious attitude I have taken towards the war. I have never at any time attacked the Government, but have been trying to uphold what I believe is its fundamental principles. I have never advised or encouraged, by word or act, any one else to oppose the Government or to evade its laws."

"I served as a private soldier in the Civil War and the idea of this country's engaging in the terrible war that is raging in Europe has been a constant horror to me. It had been a matter of the defense of the soil of our own country or the integrity of its institutions I should have felt altogether differently about it. I have not reached my conclusions because of any sympathy with Germany—with whom I have no ties of blood or other relations—I have always believed, and do now, that in justice to our own people our attitude should have been one of strict neutrality, with ample propinquity for the defense of our rights and liberties at home, if that should become necessary."

NATIONAL FOOD JOURNAL ISSUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from London, England—The Ministry of Food recently issued the first number of a journal which is to make its appearance on the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month. The National Food Journal is designed to keep the public fully informed as to the work carried on by the Ministry of Food. The success of the ministry, the department states, depends primarily on the hearty cooperation of all classes, producer, wholesaler and retailer, and consumers alike, and only in a secondary degree on restriction and coercion. It is convinced of the willingness of the public to endure petty discomforts and even pecuniary loss, provided such discomfort and such loss is really necessary.

On the subject of profiteering, about which the journal says there has been much vague talk, it is pointed out that the worse form of profiteering, which consists in the intervention of the unnecessary middleman, has already been almost entirely eliminated in the case of essential foodstuffs; that the more prevalent, if more excusable, habit of selling a commodity for what it will fetch can only be checked by a complete system of control; and that this control has already become operative in respect to bread, flour, sugar, and a variety of imported foodstuffs, and is gradually being ex-

tended to meat and all descriptions of food. Attention is also drawn to the fact that inflated currency at home and inflated prices abroad are constant factors in the rise of retail prices; the former arising from the vast quantity of loaned money, the latter from a genuine world shortage owing largely to an increased consumption by the armies in the field.

The American Food Administration, the journal continues, announces that the United States and Canada have a wheat deficit of 400,000,000 bushels in that amount required from North America for the Allies and for European neutrals, and asks Americans to reduce their consumption of flour by one pound a week. In view of the great efforts made to emphasize the vital need of economy, it is disappointing to find how slight has been the fall in consumption of flour in this country during the last two months, notwithstanding the abundant supply of potatoes. We can hardly expect Americans to save a pound of flour a week for the purpose of helping us if we are unable to save half a pound in order to help ourselves. And the fact that number of persons have saved more than a pound of flour a week shows that in many cases no effort whatever has been made. It is not a question of importing increased supplies or of dealing effectively with the submarine menace; the supplies are not there for us to bring in, and if we do not reduce our consumption voluntarily, some method of compulsion will have to be exercised sooner or later.

The first issue of the National Food Journal also contains an article signed by Lord Rhonda restating his views on the position of food control in which he says:

"My policy, broadly stated, is to fix the prices of those articles of prime necessity over the supply of which I can obtain effective control at all stages from the producer down to the retailer. Such prices will, as far as possible, be fixed on the principle of allowing a reasonable pre-war profit to those engaged in the production and distribution of the particular commodity. Indeed, the policy will in effect be one of determining profits at every stage, though it will take the form of fixing prices. Every effort will be made to prevent speculation, and unnecessary middlemen will be eliminated. Existing agencies make a strong point of this will be utilized for purposes of distribution under license and control, and under the supervision of local food controllers to be appointed by the local authorities."

"I am anxious that producer, seller and consumer should realize that the action which is being taken by the department is based on definite and carefully-thought-out lines, and that prices are not being interfered with in a haphazard way or without purpose. While I am primarily concerned with the protection of the consumers, I have to see that the legitimate interests of food producers and other traders are safeguarded, and above all to avoid as far as practicable action which may tend to curtail the necessary supplies."

"It is, of course, impossible that in this crisis supplies can be provided to the same extent or with such regularity as in times of peace, and the consumer should also understand that he must of necessity pay high prices. My object is to see that supplies are forthcoming as far as they are available, and that the prices are not excessive."

"I am glad to be able to say that the general position of our essential food supplies is satisfactory, but I cannot urge too strongly on every one the absolute need for economy in the use of all foodstuffs."

ORGANIZED LABOR OPPOSES SALOONS

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Planning to obtain 3000 signatures for the anti-saloon petition and determined to prove that union labor in Los Angeles is not in favor of the liquor trades, prominent representatives of organized labor have formulated their plans for a campaign in favor of the elimination of saloons, says the Tribune.

The committee, which was previously organized, planned to circulate the anti-saloon petitions throughout various parts of Los Angeles in house-to-house canvasses.

It also was planned to obtain some organ or publicity, through which it is hoped to show to the public the true stand of labor in regard to saloons, which, it is claimed, is misrepresented by the Los Angeles labor paper. According to members of the committee, the paper is under the control of the liquor trades councils of union labor.

TRAINING TO BE COMPULSORY
TOPEKA, Kas.—Maj. George W. Martin, U. S. A., retired, has been detailed as professor of military science at the University of Kansas, says a Lawrence special to the Capital. This means compulsory military training for all men at Kansas University.

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RUSSIANS TRACE MUNITION PLOT

Embassy in Washington Investigating Charge That Defective Arms Were Sent to Russia From United States

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Russian Embassy here has undertaken the investigation of charges of gross incompetence, irregularities and pro-German activities in the production, for the Russian army, of American-made arms and ammunition. Chief among the complaints are the charges that rejected arms have been accepted by higher Russian officials, that inspectors have been tempted with bribes, hampered and discharged.

While inefficiency is believed by Russian officials here to have been the chief obstacle in the way of speedy delivery of arms, they admit, however, that in some instances cupidity and even sympathy for the German cause were motives.

The investigation extends to several plants, and already has resulted in the unceremonious dismissal of more than 60 Russian officials, both civilian and military, and their speedy return to Petrograd. These officials say, wherever age will not prevent such action, the dismissed men will be called upon to serve their country in conspicuous positions on the firing line.

The outstanding features of the charges under investigation are these: That inspectors formed an organization for the purpose of making public irregularities that came under their observation there, having failed to obtain a hearing from their immediate superior Russian representatives.

That these inspectors failing to interest any of the Russian commissions in New York, to whom they assert they made repeated personal appeals, finally went on strike to call attention to the fact that rejected materials were being accepted by Russian representatives.

That the strike was ultimately broken by the dismissal of many of their number—"the most conscientious of our men," is the way they refer to the discharged men in an affidavit made after the occurrence.

That pro-German agitators had succeeded in influencing the rejection of large quantities of bayonets manufactured by Fayette R. Plumb, Inc., in St. Louis, although the arms were acceptable as "of military value."

That Germans and Austrians, employed in certain factories as inspectors, argued that "it would be a blessing to Russia if the Germans won, therefore get the Russians the worst ammunition and let the Germans win."

The Russian Government has been authorized to draw upon the United States Treasury for \$275,000,000, all of which will be spent here for war supplies. Of this sum, \$97,500,000 already has been disbursed. The interest of this Government, according to State Department officials, is not simply to safeguard this loan, but to assure itself as far as possible that the armies of Russia, an ally of the United States, are supplied with 100 cents' worth of gunpowder, shot and rifles for each dollar spent.

Nobody connected with the general munitions board of the State Department could be found who was willing to discuss the situation. Members of the Administration appear satisfied that the Russian officials should handle the affair as they deem fit. It was specifically denied at the

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Treasury Department, however, that there was any truth in rumors that the Russian funds being held, subject to orders of representatives of the Russian Government, had been withheld, or that any obstacle had been placed in the way of the use of these funds.

"We have heard nothing of the Russian situation here," said Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of financial affairs. "Of course, it is possible that the Russian Government has delayed payments to American manufacturers on account of defective materials. I have heard of nothing of the sort, however."

It is thought that the investigation, which has been carried on in conjunction with the United States Government and still awaits facts soon to be forthcoming from Petrograd, will be completed this week. At that time a complete statement will be made by Ambassador Boris Bakhmeteff. It is possible that other Russian officials here, who have been watching the quest for facts with uneasy minds, will be called upon to resign and return to more active duty at home.

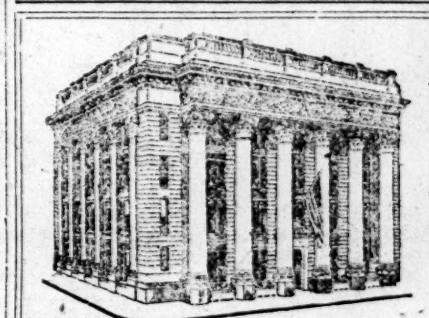
Both Russian and American officials believe, however, that the greatest causes of damage have been removed and a continued flow of arms and ammunition that will be effective against Germans rather than the soldiers who manipulate them will result. Although the trails of German spies, and even Russian traitors, have been followed along devious paths that led to the sources of Russia's war supplies here, it is believed that most of these menaces, too, have been removed.

Until the present investigation is completed and his report ready for publication, Ambassador Bakhmeteff said he preferred not to discuss the situation.

"I will say this, however, that I think most of the men responsible for this situation have been removed," he said. "We cannot say that we never again will make a mistake, but I feel pretty sure that we will not make these mistakes again. Most of them were due to inefficiency and the need for hurried action by inexperienced men, rather than to dishonesty."

CANNERS NEED HELP

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Canners of Weber county, says an Ogden correspondent of the News, have called upon Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator, for help in their work, and have sought his influence in their efforts to have the schools of this city closed until all fruits have been harvested and packed.



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URUGUAY LOYAL, SAYS DR. VIERA

President of Republic Reaffirms Sympathy With Belgium and Solidarity With the Countries Fighting on the Side of Justice

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—Dr. Feliciano Viera, the President of the republic of Uruguay, at a public manifestation, organized to celebrate the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany, recently made a speech reaffirming the sympathy of Uruguay for the Belgian cause and the solidarity of the republic with the countries which are fighting for the cause of justice and right.

"I know," said the President, "that you were anxious to occupy in this league of honor the place due to you for your lofty ideals, which suffered so cruelly through the insults offered to civilization when Belgian sovereignty was violated, when solemn treaties were openly disregarded, when the rights of neutral countries were ignored and when the regulating principles of the society of nations were derided."

"When the sovereignty of Belgium was violated I knew that the spirit of neutrality was no longer possible. I knew with what profound anxiety you were awaiting the time when the Government would answer your thoughts and your feelings by international action."

"People of Uruguay, the hour has struck! We are no longer indifferent in the face of the formidable struggle in which justice and democracy are writhing under autocratic oppression. This is fulfilled the mission entrusted to me. I have proceeded in conformity with the inspiration of your lofty ideals."

"We are now in the league of honor, to membership in which we have been summoned in the name of supreme interests by the noble President Wilson, who translated into facts our deep-rooted principle of continental solidarity."

CATTLE ON WINTER RANGES
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Texas cattle are still coming in for range and winter feeding, according to a Pawhuska correspondent of the Oklahoma, but stockmen say the country has about reached its limit.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

In Which It Is Related How Mrs. Owl Caused Coatimondi to Lose the Race



Now, more than half-way up a tall tree, in the jungle, there was a large hole—not the hole that little Black Bear found the other bear in, but an entirely different hole. In fact, this hole belonged to Mrs. Owl. Mrs. Owl herself sat on a branch in front of her hole, whining to Busy:

"Hoo, hoo! I want to go to bed. It's broad daylight. I don't want

to spend the day here on my doorstep. I want to go to bed! But I can't, 'cause there's somebody in my hole."

Little Squirrel then edged up to the hole and listened down it.

"Yes," he said to Mrs. Owl, "there is somebody in there. But don't fly away, for I'll get him out."

Then Little Squirrel shouted down

the hole: "Hi! Come out of that! I dare you to come out. Come out and I'll race you! I'll race you from the ground to the top of this tree and back again to the ground. You slowpoke! You can't climb a tree!"

Of course, as you might have guessed, the coatimondi put out his head at this.

"I can beat you, Little Squirrel," he

said, "to the top of any tree in the forest, and I'll do it as often as you ask me to."

Now the squirrel can run up a tree very fast, but so can a white-nosed coatimondi; for the coatimondis of South America correspond to the raccoons of North America and everybody knows how spry a "coon" is. The coatimondis look something like rac-

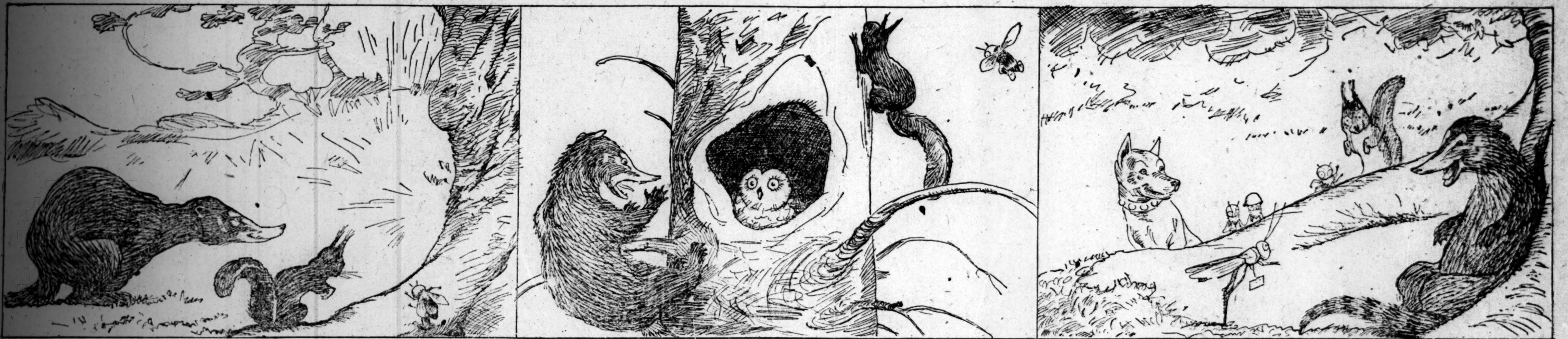
coons, too, only they are larger and have the most absurdly long noses. They have the same friendly dispositions as raccoons and the same liking for prowling about at night.

So the coatimondi and the squirrel went to the foot of the tree and took their positions, ready for Busy to say the word "Go!" but coatimondi was so sure of winning that he gave the squirrel a start.

"Go!" cried Busy, and they went. Straight up the tree they went and the coatimondi was ahead of the squirrel; but just as he was passing the big hole, half-way up, Mrs. Owl put out her head. She didn't say much. In fact, all she said was "Boo!" But that was enough.

When coatimondi picked himself up, he was at the bottom of the tree, instead of at the top. Dingo was standing

by and our Mr. Grasshopper, with his notebook and a sharp pencil, ready to interview the strange animal which had so suddenly appeared from the treetop. The squirrel arrived and Busy declared him the winner. And when the white-nosed coatimondi had pulled himself together, he sat up and laughed so hard that Grasshopper couldn't so much as get in a question edge-ways.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The First English Kingdoms Are Founded

I have told you that, among the Teutonic people who settled in Britain, the chief tribes were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes; writes Edward A. Freeman, in his "Old English History for Children." I have told you, also, that the Saxons were those who first began to trouble the British coasts before the Romans went away, which is most likely the reason why the Celts still call us all Saxons. But the Angles were those who took to themselves the greater part of the land, and who at last gave it their name, so that we have always called ourselves English, and our land England. But if our old traditions are at all true, the people who founded the first lasting Teutonic kingdom in Britain were neither the Angles nor the Saxons, but the Jutes. We cannot say much for certain about the English conquest, because no account of it could well be written at the time, and the oldest accounts that we have were certainly not written till two or three hundred years after. But we can hardly think that the people in the different parts of England could have been quite wrong as to whence their forefathers came, and they may very well have remembered the names of the kings and chief men who led them. So I do not at all mind telling you the story of the Conquest of Britain in the oldest books we have; for I see no reason to doubt that it is true in the main, though you should still remember that we cannot be so certain about it as about things which were written down at the time.

Our old Chronicle then, the oldest English history, . . . tells us that the first Teutonic kingdom in Britain began in the year 449. This was the Kingdom of Kent. It was natural that Kent should be the first part of Britain to be conquered, because it is nearest to the mainland of Europe. So the English conquest began in Kent, just as the Roman conquest had done. And you should mark that Kent is one of those parts of Britain which still keep their old British names; it is, indeed, the only part in the east of Britain which has done so. Both the old kingdoms and the later shires in the east of England have English names, all except Kent, which has never changed. The land is still called Kent, and the English who settled there called themselves Kentishmen. The Kingdom of Kent was a kingdom of the Jutes. The Jutes were the tribe who took to themselves a smaller part of Britain than any other, only Kent and the Isle of Wight and part of what is now Hampshire; but their settlement is very important, for they were the first Teutons who really fixed themselves in the land. The names of their leaders mean horse and mare, and some people have thought that it is not likely that any men should be called by such names, and they have said that all that the story means is that the Jutes had a horse for the badge on their standard. It is very true that the horse is the badge of Kent, as you may see to this day on any sack of Kentish hops; but I do

not see why men should not be called Hengest and Horsa, as much as Wolf, Lion, Bear, or Bull, and Lamb, and Stag, as many men have been called in all times. They may even have taken the horse for their badge, because of their own names. However, this is one of the things of which we cannot be certain; but, whether Hengest and Horsa were real men or not, we need not doubt that the Jutes settled in Kent some time in the Fifth Century, which is the chief thing to know. . . .

The next people who came were Saxons, who landed on the south coast, under Aelle and his son Cissa, in 477. They landed near the city which the Romans called Regum, but which in English was called, from the name of Cissa, Cissancester, the camp or city of Cissa, which we now call short into Chichester. There was another Roman town in those parts called Anderida, or, in English, Andredes-ceaster. It stood near where Devensy now is, and the Roman walls are standing to this day. This town Aelle and Cissa took in 491. Thus was founded the Kingdom of the South-Saxons, which still keeps its name, and is called the county of Sussex.

Thus you see that Kent and Sussex were the first English kingdoms to be founded; but neither Kent nor Sussex were among the greatest of the Kingdoms which our fathers founded in Britain. The third English settlement came to much greater things than either of these two. This was also a settlement of Saxons, who, as they fixed themselves to the west of the Saxons who had first come, were called the West-Saxons, or the Kingdom of Wessex.

The Native Cat of Australia

The native cat of Australia is black and white, or buff and white spotted. These little creatures, with their fierce disposition, are familiar to the greater number of colonists, writes Harriett Scott and Helena Forde in an old volume on the "Mammals of Australia." They inhabit our forests, but prefer to take up their abode with civilized man when they find out that he keeps plenty of meat about his habitation or rears poultry. They are very savage for their size, and five of them kept in a cage without sustenance for a day only had almost reduced themselves to the state of the famous tabbies of Kilkeny.

They are stubborn in the extreme, and appear to care about nothing. We have noticed them to come quite unconcerned into a tent at night, and take up a cozy place near the chimney, from which a firestick only could dislodge them.

The common native cat of this poi-

We have just built our house in an out-of-the-way place, on the bank of a river, writes Harriet Beecher Stowe, and under the shade of some trees which are all that remain of an ancient forest. The checkerberry and partridge-plum, with their glossy green leaves and scarlet berries, still carpet the ground in the deep shadows of the wood; and the prince-pine and other evergreens declare its native wildness—for these are the children of the wild woods, that never come after plow and harrow have once broken the soil.

When we tried to find a spot for our house, we had to get a surveyor to go before us and cut a path through the dense underbrush that was laced together in a network of boughs and leaves, and grew so high as to over-top our heads. Where the house stands, four or five great oaks and chestnuts had to be cut away to let it in; and now it stands on the bank of the river, the edges of which are still overhung with old forest trees, chestnuts and oaks, which look at themselves in the glassy stream.

A little knoll near the house was chosen for a garden spot; a dense, dark mass of trees above, of bushes in the middle, and of all sorts of ferns and wild flowers and creeping vines on the ground. All these had to be cleared out, and a dozen great trees cut down and dragged away to a neighboring sawmill, there to be transformed into boards to finish our house.

Then, bringing a machine, . . . with ropes, pulleys, oxen and men, and might and main, we pulled out the stumps, with their great prongs and their network of roots and fibers; and then, alas, we had to begin with all the pretty, wild, lovely bushes, and the checkerberries and ferns and wild blackberry and huckleberry bushes, and dig them up remorselessly, that we might plant our corn and squashes. And so we found a house and garden in the heart of the wild woods, about a mile from the city.

People said it was a lonely place, and far from neighbors—by which they meant that it was a long way for them to come to see us. But we soon found that whoever goes into the woods to live finds neighbors of a new kind, and some to whom it is rather hard to become accustomed.

For instance, on a fine day early in April, as we were on our way to superintend the building of our house, we were startled by a striped snake who raised himself to look at us with his little bright eyes, and put out his red forked tongue. . . . So we tried to turn out of our path into a tangle of bushes; and there, instead of one, we found four snakes. . . . The snakes had crawled out of their holes to warm themselves in the bright spring sun, and, after a few days, they were rare visitors, though now and then one appeared.

Another of our wild woodland neighbors made us some trouble. It was no other than a woodchuck, whose hole we had often wondered at when we were scrambling through the un-

derbrush after the spring plowing. The hole was about the size of a peck measure, and had two openings about six feet apart. The occupant was a gentleman we never had the pleasure of seeing, but we soon learned of his existence from his ravages in our garden. He had a taste, it appears, for the very things we wished to eat ourselves, and helped himself without asking.

We had a row of fine, crisp heads of lettuce, which were the pride of our gardening, and out of which he would from day to day select for his table just the plants which we had marked for ours. He also nibbled our young beans; . . .

Our house had a central court on the southern side, into which looked the library, dining room and front hall, as well as several of the upper chambers. It was designed to be closed in with glass, to serve as a conservatory in winter; and, meanwhile, we had filled it with splendid plumy ferns, taken up out of the neighboring wood. In the center was a fountain, surrounded by stones, shells, mosses, and various water plants. We had bought three little goldfishes to swim in the basin; and the spray, as it rose in the air and rippled back into the water, was the pleasantest possible sound on a hot afternoon. . . .

Suddenly a newcomer presented himself—no other than an immense frog, that had hopped up from the river, apparently with a view of making a permanent settlement in and about our fountain. He was to be seen, often for hours, sitting reflectively on the edge of it, beneath the broad shadow of the calla leaves. . . .

Of other woodland neighbors there were some which we saw occasionally. The shores of the river were lined, here and there, with the homes of the muskrats. There were also owls, whose nests were high up in some of the old chestnut trees. Often in the lonely hours of the night we could hear them gibbering, with a sort of wild, hollow laugh among the distant trees.

One tenant of the woods made us some trouble in the autumn. It was a little flying-squirrel, who made excursions into our house in the night, coming down the chimney into the chambers, rustling about among the clothes, cracking nuts or nibbling at morsels of anything that suited his fancy. For a long time the inmates of the rooms were awakened in the night by mysterious noises, thumps and rattlings, and so lighted candles, and searched in vain to find whence they came; for the moment any movement was made, the rogue hurried up the chimney.

But one night the little fellow jumped in at the window of a room which had no fireplace, and the occupant shut the window, without suspecting that she had cut off the retreat of any of her woodland neighbors. The next morning she was startled by what she thought was a gray rat running past her bed. She rose to pursue him, when he ran up

the wall, and clinging against the plaster, showing himself very plainly to be a gray flying-squirrel. He was chased into the conservatory, where he flew out of an open window and made for his native woods. . . .

The autumn months are now coming on (for it is October while I write) . . . the squirrels are racing about, full of business, getting in their winter's supplies of nuts; everything now is active and busy among our country neighbors. In a cottage about a quarter of a mile from us, a whole family of squirrels have made the discovery that a house is warmer in winter than the best hollow tree, and so have gone into a chink between the walls, where Mr. and Mrs. Squirrel can often be heard late at night chattering about the arrangement of their household goods for the coming season.

The Rival Ponies

The strongest pack pony always tries to keep in front of another animal on the trail, where the driver's whip cannot reach him. In that comfortable position he can stop long enough to browse on a willow bush or tear up a tall plant of yew in purple blossom, writes A. P. Coleman in "The Canadian Rockies. Any punishment will descend on the flanks of his rear guard."

Our lively sorrel pack pony always practiced this exasperating strategy until the driver lost his temper and plunged forward through the brush-wood to give him some mighty blows; but, before the deserved punishment arrived, Sorrel was trotting unconcerned ahead as if he had never broken the law.

The rivalries of the ponies in the earlier part of the journey were of some practical importance, for until the vital questions of precedence were settled, there could be no order in the procession. For days there were struggles for the lead, bittings, squealings, crowdings and jostlings that the driver had to take cognizance of in order to keep the train in motion; often he had to urge his pony into the bush beside them before he could restore order. In one of these squabbles, Jones, an easy-going pack pony, slipped off the narrow side-hill path, rolled over sideways, made a complete rotation, and, turning up on his feet at the bottom of the hill with the pack all in order, trotted on without the least display of emotion.

At the Circus

Luella saw the circus for the first time and sat through the performance as primly as if at church. "What was the matter?" her uncle asked the little lady later.

"Why, the clowns," she explained.

"I could hardly keep from laughing at them."—Everybody's Magazine.

His First Telescope

James Nasmyth, inventor of the steam hammer, built his first telescope when he was only 19 years old.

When Chester Won the Race

Chester stood at the scratch for the first real race of his life. He dug the holes for his feet, and tested them once or twice, as the older boys had showed him. Then he stood and waited. He was at one edge of the track, Marshall was at the other, and between them were the two other boys. Before them were the rows of hurdles. . . .

"Get ready!" said Mr. Holmes: "On your mark!"

Chester placed his toes in the holes he had dug, and, stooping, placed his fingers on the line, drawn in front of him. So we may read in "The Junior Cup," by Allen French.

"Get set!"

He half straightened his legs, so that his weight was thrown forward on his hands, and with his arms trembling under the . . . excitement awaited the signal.

There was a sharp report from the pistol, and the four boys leaped forward. Running for a few steps, stooping and with a quick step, Chester straightened in a moment and lengthened his stride, then croaking his forward leg across his body, rose for the hurdle. The four boys cleared it together.

The next 10 yards showed how the race was to go. Marshall drew ahead, and jumped at the fourth stride for the second hurdle. He hurdled equally well from either foot, and for him the distance was too great for three strides, too short for five. Chester rose almost at the same moment and from the same foot, with the same twisting body and dragging leg, but he was behind. The two other boys were already in the rear. A third and a fourth hurdle put distances between all four. Then Chester slackened pace, and, paying attention only to the boy behind him, taking care also to clear the hurdles without a fall, he finished the race at his ease. Marshall crossed the line a couple of yards ahead of him.

"Did you see," said George, as he drew Chester out of the crowd, "that Marshall was lying low? He slowed up just as soon as you did, and merely kept his lead. Oh, he is a clever one!"

Next came the 100-yard dash, run with only enough pause to clear the hurdles off the track and run the race for the older boys. As in the hurdles, there were four boys entered for the race. Of two Chester had no fear; of Marshall, he had his doubts, for already in the hurdles he had missed his spikes. It would be easy to slip. But he took his old holes, which were assigned to him by lot, and made himself ready with as much composure as he could for the thought that was dimming in his head: This race I must win! As they arranged themselves, Marshall was now the second from him, and Chester was conscious of his presence. But he did not look at him now. Instead, he caught the eye of the boy next to him, who smiled faintly, and then he nodded to little Rawson, who, while George and Jim had gone

up to the finish, remained to watch the start.

"Get ready!" said Mr. Holmes again; and Chester turned to the track. "On your marks! Set!" The four backs were bent, the legs and arms were quivering.

Again the report, and the four leaped forward; but the treacherous earth, never firm enough for a good track, slipped under the rubber and Chester was behind, a yard lost in the first second, and confused in his stride. With that disadvantage, it took him 20 yards to recover himself. In another 20 he had passed the two slower boys, but Marshall was ahead. . . . Inch after inch, he drew up on him, but the distance was so short. They reached the first of the crowd that lined the track on either side. Chester was conscious that he was flying past people who were shouting, and he knew that at last he was at the shoulder of the figure that but now was in front of him. A final effort. . . . He felt the rush of air on his face; he knew that the crowd was roaring; then he felt the slight pull of the worsted across his breast, and knew that the race was over. He threw up his hands to throw himself out of his stride, then slowed up and stopped, while the others ran on for a few more yards. He turned; who had won?

A familiar figure . . . came running toward him. . . . It was George. "A good race, Chester!" The tone was joyous; then it must be all right. "Who won?" asked Chester. "Why, you did, by a good foot!" And so the judges presently declared.

The World

Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful world. With the wonderful water round you curled. And the wonderful grass upon your breast—World, you are beautifully drest. The wonderful air is over me. And the wonderful wind is shaking the tree. It walks on the water and whirls the mills. And talks to itself on the tops of the hills. You friendly earth! How far you go, With the wheatfields that nod and the rivers that flow. With cities and gardens, and cliffs and isles. And people upon you for thousands of miles!

—William B. Rands.

Why Not Make a Scrapbook?

If you have at home copies of old magazines, either with or without colored pictures, it would be a splendid idea to cut them out and paste them into big scrapbooks, to be sent to soldiers who are home for a time from the front. These men are sure to enjoy looking at these pictures, and probably you will yourself enjoy the process of making the scrapbook.

THE SOUTHERN SKY FOR NOVEMBER

The appearance of the sky has changed much during the past two months. In September we found the greatest number of stars in the west and southwest, while now the stars are brightest and most numerous in the eastern sky. The western portion of the Milky Way is disappearing, but a new portion is rising and forms a glorious band of light above the eastern horizon. The belt of the Galaxy, or Milky Way, surrounds the celestial sphere in nearly a great circle, and since the south pole of this circle is near the zenith at this time of year, the Milky Way now lies close to the horizon. Last month the pole was slightly east of the zenith, this month it is to the westward.

The Milky Way appears to the naked eye as a vast encircling nebula, not entirely continuous, but with rifts and lanes and bit-shooting branches laden with stars. With slight optical aid it is resolved into a great host of small stars arranged in great variety. Increase of power simply shows greater depths of stellar structure. In fact, the large majority of all the telescopic stars are found here. No wonder that Milton wrote:

A broad and ample road whose dust is gold
And pavement stars—stars to the eye appear
Even in the Galaxy, that Milky Way
Which nightly as a circling zone thou seest
Powdered with stars.

In the Galaxy we are looking at that part of the sidereal or stellar universe of which our solar system is a member. The arrangement of the stars appears to be in the form of a round, flat disk, something like two watch crystals set together edge to edge. Since our point of view is near the center, we see the structure on edge, and what is essentially a layer of stars appears to us projected against the background of space as the Galaxy. "The galactic plane is to sidereal astronomy, the ground plan of the sidereal system."

The Southern Cross is still low on the horizon. It is now upside down, and nearly six months will elapse before we shall see it upright above the pole. The ship Argo has come fully into sight. This is the name originally given, but the constellation was so large that it has been divided into component parts, the Keel (Carina), the Poop (Puppis), the Sails (Vela), and the Compass (Pyxis). The last is also called the Mast (Mastus), but on account of its diminutive size Pyxis seems the better name. The ship is incomplete, lacking a bow. So it is rising stern foremost, drifting with the surrounding tide like a derelict, but of surpassing beauty. Among other names it has been called also Noah's Ark, which makes the neighboring Dove (Columba) appropriate. It is hard to account for the presence of the Easel (Pictor), but the Goldfish (Dorado), the Net (Reticulum) and the Water Snake (Hydrus) are not out of place. The hunter, Orion, is well above the horizon attended by the Greater Dog (Canis Major) and also by the Lesser Dog (Canis Minor), with the Hare (Lepus) at his feet. Sirius in Canis Major is the brightest of the fixed stars, being nearly twice as bright as Canopus, its only rival. As to color of stars, observe the reddish-orange of Betelgeuse as compared with the bluish-white of Rigel. While looking in this part of the sky, note the nearly equilateral triangle formed by Sirius, Betelgeuse and Procyon.

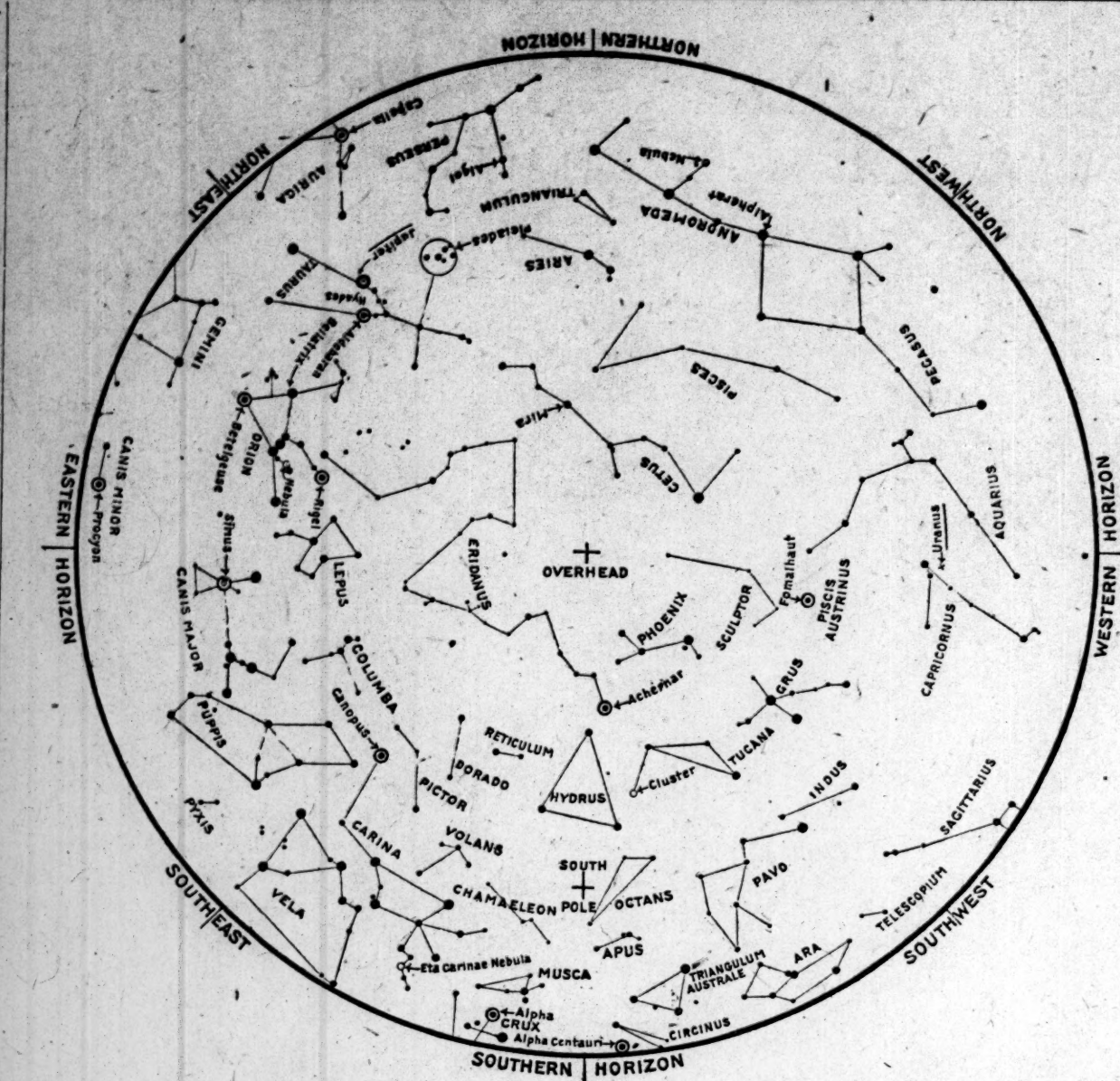
The following phases and other data concerning the moon are given in Greenwich Mean Time and are true for the northern as well as the southern hemisphere. The last quarter occurs on Nov. 6 at 5 hours and 4 minutes; new moon on Nov. 14 at 6 hours and 28 minutes; first quarter on Nov. 21 at 10 hours and 29 minutes, and full moon on Nov. 28 at 6 hours and 41 minutes. The moon is farthest from the earth on Nov. 8 at 5 hours and comes nearest to us on Nov. 23 at 13 hours. In the monthly circuit of its zodiacal path, it comes into conjunction with Jupiter on Nov. 1; Neptune and Saturn on Nov. 6; Mars on Nov. 8; Mercury on Nov. 15; Venus on Nov. 18; Uranus on Nov. 21, and again with Jupiter on Nov. 28.

The planet Venus, which is so high and bright in the southwest, shows phases just like those of our moon. This was one of the early discoveries made by Galileo in 1610 with his newly-invented telescope. Venus is now in the so-called gibbous phase, when we can see more than half of the side turned toward us illuminated by the sun. She will reach eastern elongation on Nov. 30, and will then appear like a half-moon when seen in the telescope. As she advances to inferior conjunction, in which position she is nearest to the earth, she will assume more and more the crescent form, looking precisely like a little new moon until she is lost in the rays of the sun. Later she will appear on the other side of the sun and then we shall see her crescent again, but in the morning sky. Although the illuminated surface visible will become smaller from now on, the distance from us decreases more than enough to compensate for any such loss of light, and Venus will increase in brilliance for more than a month after elongation. Mercury is now too near the sun for observation. Jupiter is in Taurus, most brilliant and beautiful. With a good opera glass one can see his moons on favorable occasions. He is moving west and south, reaching opposition to the sun on Nov. 29. He will then be on the meridian at midnight. Uranus is still in Capricornus. Mars, Saturn and Neptune can be seen only later in the night. Mars being in Leo, while the other two are in Cancer. A telescope must be used to see Neptune in any case.

RETURNED SOLDIERS' TOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Mr. J. Louis Albee is in the city organizing a band of returned Canadian soldiers to tour the military camps of the United States.



The evening sky for the southern hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of Southern Africa and Southern Australia, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the stars as they will appear on Nov. 6 at 11 p. m., on Nov. 21 at 10 p. m., on Dec. 6 at 9 p. m. and on Dec. 22 at 8 p. m. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

SERIOUS CONDITIONS REPORTED IN TRIESTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The Italian press continues to give reports, derived generally from Swiss sources, of present conditions in Trieste. It is said that every one in the city is in a state of penury, commerce is reduced to almost nothing and the shops are generally empty. The port is deserted and since the first Italian naval raids navigation between Trieste and the Istrian coast has been suspended. There is widespread privation, the cooperative food establishments do their utmost to obtain some amelioration of the situation, but their efforts are hampered by the authorities. The markets are empty. Peasants bring fruit and green vegetables from Istria, and these form the basis of the people's food. The public kitchens are thronged, but the food supplied is bad. Clothing is difficult to obtain and shoes are at a premium. The general lack of occupation is said to be even worse in Istria, although a great part of the population have been transported to the northern provinces of the monarchy. It is alleged that there are at present 10,000 empty apartments in Trieste and 20,000 closed shops, and the landlords can only succeed in collecting a very much reduced portion of their rents. The only people who live at all luxuriously are the officials from Vienna or Budapest.

Severity is exercised toward those suspected of Italian tendencies, and the Germans, who are few in number but who enjoy the support of the Government, carry matters with a high hand, rousing thereby a growing resentment. The closing of the Italian schools and the substitution of German ones has caused considerable indignation, and there have been slight outbreaks of feeling in the streets and encounters between Italian and Austrian boys. It is said that the Slovenes, formerly objects of suspicion to the Government, are now receiving favorable treatment. The inhabitants of Trieste have learnt to calculate approximately by the sound of the guns the distance which separates them from the fighting. The progress made by the Italians cannot be concealed from them, although the Austrian authorities do their utmost to convince them that Trieste can never be taken.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND POLISH ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It has been asked how far the Poles who form the autonomous Polish Army placed under the French high command are acquainted with the French language. In 1913, at the congress on the French language held in Ghent, a paper was read by M. Mansuy, president of the

MINING FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, England.—A special conference of the Mining Federation of Great Britain was held, recently, at Blackpool, to discuss a scheme, drawn up by the executive committee, for recruiting for the army from the miners. Mr. Herbert Smith, vice-president, was in the chair, and 160 delegates, representing every mining district in Great Britain, were present. After a long sitting the conference resolved "That all men who have entered the mines from other industries since Aug. 4, 1914, of every class from A to C3, shall be taken out by the military authorities before any of the permanent workers of the industry are taken for military service."

The War Office has asked for 40,000 Class A men from the mines, and of this number 20,000 have already enlisted. Since August, 1914, 160,000 men and boys from various industries have entered the mining industry, and it is believed that a complete comb-out from this source would yield the further 20,000 recruits required for the army, without taking any of the regular men in the coal mines.

The executive committee have drawn up a scheme which will, however, be put into operation, should the necessary number of men not be obtained under the terms of the resolution. The scheme provides for the calling up of all unmarried workers between the ages of 18 and 41 of Class A who are employed in and about the mines.

CANADIAN FORD MOTOR COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—In a statement just issued by the Canadian Ford Motor Company, its profits for the fiscal year ending July 31, were \$2,322,646.84 on a capital stock of \$7,000,000.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Professor Carl Edgar Eggert, of the faculty of the University of Michigan, by a vote of the regents of that institution, following an investigation of alleged unpatriotic utterances, has been dropped from the teaching force. He comes of a German-American family settled in Iowa, his father before him having been a teacher. Graduated from the State University of Iowa, and later studying at Berlin and at Chicago. Professor Eggert became a teacher of modern languages, first at the University of Illinois, then in high schools at Burlington, Ia., and at Chicago. In 1901 he joined the faculty of the University of Michigan as an instructor, and in 1905 became an assistant professor in the German department. He has been active in the Modern Language Association, and has edited texts of German classics for use in schools and colleges.

His Excellency Joannes Gennadius, Hon. D. C. L. Oxford; Hon. LL. D. St. Andrews, Hon. Litt. D. Cambridge, was recently received by King George, at Buckingham Palace, as the accredited Greek Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London. M. Gennadius, of course, is very well known in the capital, where he has been for many years Greek Minister, but, during the tragic time through which Greece passed toward the close of 1916, M. Gennadius found himself in such complete disagreement with his Government that he was compelled to resign. M. Gennadius was born in Athens, and began his diplomatic career as second secretary at the Greek Legation at Constantinople. Two years later he was transferred to London, where he was appointed first secretary. When the Balkan Conference was held in London, in 1913, M. Gennadius attended as the representative of Greece. The Greek Minister is a scholar and author, as well as a contributor to the reviews. At the recent sale of the Hope collection of Greek statuary at Christie's he was one of the bidders for the famous statue of Athena, which eventually was purchased for 6800 guineas by Messrs. Agnew for Lord Cowdray. M. Gennadius has been the recipient of a host of foreign orders, among which are the Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem, Grand Cross of the Netherlands Lion, and the Iron Crown of Austria.

William Lyon Mackenzie King, assistant to Secretary Baker of the United States War Department, and specializing in the settlement of labor troubles as they arise, was Minister of Labor under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the Canadian Liberal Cabinet of 1909-1911. He served on many royal commissions in Canada, during the years 1912-14, appointed to investigate, report upon, and sometimes to mediate in cases of industrial warfare, or in clashes arising from conflicts of races through strict interpretation of the Canadian immigration law. Indeed there were few phases of Canadian social organization, using that word in its deepest and most inclusive sense, that he did not study, following his return from Harvard University, in 1900, and his first official duty as Deputy Minister of Labor and editor of the Labor Gazette. "No man of his years in Canada, when he went out of politics, had anything like the same education or practical experience in dealing with modern social problems. In

1914, as an expert, he was employed by the Rockefeller's with interests in the mining companies of Colorado to make a careful study of the causes of friction there that were constantly bringing on social wars. The latest reports from this region indicate that both capital and labor are friendlier than they used to be, and that the situation is being composed. If now Mr. King is serving the United States as a practiced mediator, it is because both he and Secretary Baker know "opportunity" when they see her beckon.

Newton Wesley Rowell, leader of the Liberal Party in the Province of Ontario, who, as president of the Privy Council, will sit in the Coalition Cabinet which Sir Robert Borden is assembling for the governing of Canada, is a leading lawyer, reformer, and religious leader of Toronto, the most distinctively British Province in the Dominion. On the issue of conscription, Mr. Rowell has broken with the Liberal Party leader, and has decided, without any reservations, to stand with the Conservative Premier in a "win-the-war" policy. He stands out among the younger Canadian statesmen as a man much more interested in getting a certain social program enacted for the benefit of the people than in the ordinary political controversies of Dominion life, which are unusually bitter and persistent. He has been a staunch advocate of, and legislative fighter for prohibitory legislation in Ontario and in the Dominion. "Workmen's" compensation, factory laws, reduced hours of labor for women and children, better housing, and sound methods of taxation have all been urged by him, on the hustings and in the Ontario legislative assembly. As a citizen he is also deeply interested in the welfare of the universities and schools of Canada; and as a layman he has been an ardent promoter of Christian unity at home, and in missionary propaganda in Asia, Africa, and the islands of the sea.

DISBURSEMENTS IN MONTREAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—According to a statement recently issued, the corporation of Montreal has disbursed over \$7,500,000, owing to conditions arising out of the war. This includes an estimated outlay of \$5,000,000 which is stated to have been spent on non-urgent public works for the benefit of the unemployed. The balance is made up of \$400,000 contributed to the patriotic fund, and over \$700,000 subscribed to the war loans, while \$112,000 has been paid in salaries to civic employees while on military service.

ARCTIC EXHIBIT IN NEW YORK CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An exhibition of the collections gathered by the Crocker Land Expedition, of which Donald B. MacMillan was the head, is open to the public at the American Museum of Natural History. This collection is of special interest at the present time, in that it includes suits of seal and caribou skins worn by the party. One suit has been sent to Washington to the War Department, at its request, that military authorities may pass on the utility of such costumes for aviators.

Other articles of interest include the tent of silken fabric, which is set up in Philippine Hall, just as it was used by the expedition during its trip in the north. The tent is strongly braced against the winds, the flaps being held down by stones, and inside it are sleeping bags, camp equipment and stoves, while outside it are the surveying instruments and other appliances used by the MacMillan party.

Another exhibit of special interest is the sledges used by Rear Admiral Peary, but loaded with supplies brought back by Mr. MacMillan. This is said to be the first time a dog team such as those used in the Arctic regions has been shown harnessed in the proper manner. This style is contrary to the views of most people. The seven dogs run abreast and not in a single or double line, as generally shown in pictures depicting life in the Arctic. Several kayaks, a type of skin canoe used in crossing leads in the ice, are also on display.

The expedition was sent out under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, the American Geographical Society and the University of Illinois. The collections made by members of the party are, therefore, to be distributed among the three institutions. The specimens of art from the Arctic, consisting of carvings in bone and in wood, and many implements are, however, to be retained by the museum.

Important records left by other explorers in the Arctic, and collected by the MacMillan party, will be under the supervision of the American Geographical Society. The botanical collections were made by W. Elmer Ekblaw of the University of Illinois. They reveal that although the Arctic is regarded as a land of ice and snow, yet there bloom in that region flowers as bright in hue as any that may be found in the meadows of more temperate climates.

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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

SECOND GRADE
BOND FEATURES

Bankers and Investors Now Showing Considerable Interest in These Securities—Prices at Level to Net Large Yield

NEW YORK, N. Y.—This week has brought bond buyers a number of inquiries about bonds generally classed as second grade, that is, good issues, which do not, however, come within requirements of savings bank laws. What makes this interesting is not so much the volume of inquiries, which is probably only fair, but the fact that bankers and investors from various parts of the country should be moved about the same time to look into the merits and possibilities of this class of bonds.

The saving feature in the market, with the Liberty Loan campaign on, is that there is no liquidation. If additional factor of real investment buying can be brought in, even on a small scale, foundation might be laid for an improvement in market when the loan is out of the way.

There was a fair betterment in the investment securities market last summer, after wind-up of Liberty Loan campaign up to floating time of Canadian loan, interest in which was limited by the adjuration from Washington that, while it was important that Canada should be assisted, the people should conserve their resources for United States government needs. Improvement in market faded quickly after that.

Yields now offered by second grade bonds and low prices at which they are selling make them of interest to a large number of investors. For instance, Southern Railway consolidated 5s, which sold at beginning of year at 102 1/2, about a 4.85 per cent basis, are now down to 94, or a 5.32 per cent basis. There is outstanding \$71,800,000 of these first consolidated 5s, which are secured by a direct lien on 3440 miles of road, on 1528 miles of which they are a first lien, with a second lien on 489 miles, a third lien on 615 miles, and a fourth lien on 805 miles. There is \$42,500,000 of this issue reserved to retire prior liens; when these underlying bonds are out of the way the consolidated 5s will be a first lien on best parts of the line.

Colorado & Southern refunding 4 1/2s of 1935, which sold in January on about a 5.59 per cent basis, are now down to a 6.56 per cent basis. There is some \$30,800,000 outstanding of this issue, which is secured by a second mortgage on 1038 miles of road, and a first lien on a considerable block of securities. Prior to 1908 to 1914 these bonds never sold below 90; in 1914 the low was 72, and recently they sold down to 77 1/2.

Following table gives high and low prices this year, price Oct. 9, and yield of 10 of these issues generally classed as second grade:

Bonds—	1917	High	Low	Oct 9	Yield
Atchafalaya 4 1/2s.....	1905	94	73 1/2	73	5.09%
C. & O. Gen 4 1/2s.....	1902	94	76	76 1/2	5.89
C. R. I. & Pac. Gen 4 1/2s.....	1903	90	77 1/2	78	5.17
Colo. & So. Ref 4 1/2s.....	1905	87 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	6.56
D. & R. G. 1st Gen 4 1/2s.....	1906	87 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	7.14
Erie prior lien 4 1/2s.....	1906	87 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	7.14
Kansas City So. Ref 5s.....	1905	91	79 1/2	80	6.49
N. E. L. & S. Gen 5s.....	1903	103 1/2	94	94	5.64
N. Y. R. 1st Gen 5s.....	1904	102 1/2	94	94	5.82
Virginia Ry 1st 5s.....	1902	100 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	5.48

HOW HIGH CLASS
BONDS HAVE BEEN
MOVING DOWN

Average Decline Amounts to About Ten Points From Last Year's High for Some Issues

The decline in fixed interest-bearing securities is world wide. The trend of prices for several years before the war had been distinctly downward, and when Europe dropped the plowshare for the sword the descent was materially accelerated.

A price comparison prepared by a large financial house affords an excellent bird's-eye view of the course of prices of high-grade railroad bonds. On Sept. 7 the average price of some 37 railroad issues among which are some of the highest grade listed on the New York Exchange, was \$4.57, and the average yield on selling price was 5.36 per cent. On the same day the average price of the 29 of these bonds with which it is possible to make a comparison with 1907 was \$5.24, or 2.51 points lower on the average than the bedrock quotations for the 1907 panic year.

It will be recalled that a sustained recovery took place in bond prices from the 1907 low levels, culminating in 1909. From the low average of \$7.75 in 1907 this test group of bonds rallied to 107.27 in 1909, or 15.52 points. However, in every year since then, with a single exception, the average high price has been under that of the preceding year. The following table is self-explanatory:

Year	No. of bonds	High	Dec from
1907.....	29	\$7.75	
1908.....	34	103.27	115.52
1909.....	35	100.86	2.41
1910.....	36	99.74	1.12
1911.....	35	98.20	1.54
1912.....	37	96.92	2.28
1913.....	37	95.20	1.72
1914.....	37	93.84	1.36
1915.....	37	94.54	0.70
1916.....	37	94.57	0.03
1917 (Sept 7).....	37	84.57	9.00

*Low average. †Advance.

The drop in the average from last year's high down to Sept. 7 is just a fraction short of 10 points, or more than half the aggregate decline since the top average of 1909.

It is further illuminating to note that in times past high grade railroad bonds have sold at relatively higher prices than the best industrials, but the recent decline in the rails has placed the two classes of investments on a parity. For example, the average yield of 37 rails on Sept. 7 was 5.36 per cent. The average yield of some 15 well-known listed industrial 5s, such as American Agricultural Chemical, American Telephone, Baldwin Locomotive, Bethlehem Steel, Central Leather, General Electric, National Swift, United States Steel and Western Union, is about 5.35 per cent. This is the railroad bond steadily yielding ground to the industrial security in the competition for investment favor.

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LOCOMOTIVE CO.
TAKES ORDERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American Locomotive Company has taken an order for four six-wheel engines for Union, Miniere du Haut Katanga. Orders for only three locomotives were actually placed in September. These were all for export and were taken by American Locomotive. The figure, which would in itself indicate the most unfavorable month for new business in history of the motive power industry, has no significance as locomotive shops have so many orders for the United States Government and its allies, that they cannot take firm orders for domestic roads.

As a matter of fact, several roads reserved space during September for locomotives, but as locomotive builders are unable to promise delivery dates, or to quote prices, they have not entered these on their books as orders. New York Central system alone reserved space with American Locomotive last month for 250 engines, and it is unlikely that it will get these until closing months of 1918. Norfolk & Western road also made reservations for locomotives.

STEEL FOREIGN
HOLDINGS SAME

There has been practically no change in the foreign holdings of common stock of the United States Steel Corporation during the quarter ended Sept. 30, according to a compilation prepared by the corporation. Foreign holding of common stock in the period decreased only two shares, compared with a loss of 17,227 shares in the second quarter, 8249 shares in the third month ended March 31 last, 33,177 shares in the final quarter of 1916 and 87,445 shares in the three months ended Sept. 30, 1916.

On Sept. 30 last, the foreign holdings of the common stock amounted to 477,109 shares, as compared with 477,111 shares on June 30 last, and 494,255 shares on March 31, 1917. The foreign holdings of the preferred stock on Sept. 30 last, were 140,039 shares contracted with 142,286 shares on June 30 last and 151,757 shares on March 31, 1917.

NEW YORK CITY
RAILWAY'S PROFITS

The Public Service Commission has issued a summary of street railway operations in the city of New York for July, which compares with the previous year as follows:

Revenue car mileage	1917	Increase
Transfers collected	22,223,654	430,000
Revenue passengers	22,208,406	613,731
Revenue fares	179,484,120	9,625,591
Transp. revenue	\$8,439,074	\$485,171
Street car rev. per car	\$8,476,885	\$309,904
Total expenses	4,986,610	512,499
Taxes	621,354	52,335
Operating income	\$3,288,910	\$38,229
Other income	361,826	2,146

*Decrease.

July operating revenues of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company amounted to \$2,928,413, and operating income \$1,153,825; Manhattan streetcar roads, operating revenue \$1,824,984, operating income \$28,069; Bronx surface roads, operating revenue \$511,206, operating income \$124,142; Queens surface roads, operating revenue \$255,682, operating income \$45,553. The Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company's operating revenue amounted to \$332,414 and operating income \$156,530.

OFFICIAL RULING
ON BOND PRICES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Comptroller of the Currency has issued a statement announcing that he had instructed all national bank examiners that they need not require national banks holding high-grade bonds of unquestioned intrinsic value and merit to charge them down to present abnormal figures, but to exercise "an intelligent and conservative discretion" as to the prices at which the banks can continue to carry such securities.

This action, it is thought, will tend to prevent undue tightening of the money market with the further decline of bonds, a process which, if continued for a considerable period of time, might lead to heavy losses by the investors in such securities and to the consequent detriment of the properties upon which they are issued.

CLOTH MARKET
STILL MIXED

Fine Goods Dealers Find Demand Light, but Yarn Makers Experience Call for Product With Prices Advancing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The last week has brought a continuance of the uneven conditions in the cotton-goods market under which the fine-cloth mills of this city have found the demand light and buyers slow in meeting higher production costs, the yarn mills have encountered a better call for their product with prices rising more readily and the print-cloth mills of Fall River have sold far beyond their production at sharply advancing prices. The fine-cloth mills are unquestionably feeling the effects of war economizing which naturally is applied first to the more expensive goods and to goods in which style enters. The yarn mills and the print-cloth mills are benefiting by war orders and by the abnormal conditions which the war is producing.

New Bedford manufacturers had not decided up to the end of the week as to what action they would take in regard to the operatives' demand for an increase in wages. The feeling in mill circles here is that the action of the Lawrence Mills and of the Amoskeag Mills at Manchester in raising the wages of their operatives will probably force similar action here, but the cloth manufacturers here are very much averse to doing so. Soaring cotton costs are adding greatly to the prices which the mills must charge for their product, and the mill men feel that anything which they do to increase their costs and their prices still further will seriously affect the market for their product.

In some quarters it was reported that the market situation on fine cotton goods had slightly improved, but no decided change for the better was noted. Though mills were able to obtain some advances, they were not able to lift prices enough to cover the advances in cost. Buyers bought in only moderate lots on contracts to run a few days or three months. They showed a decided preference for staple and semistaple weaves of simple construction and kept away from novelties. Reports in all mill circles would not indicate that the mills sold their production this week. Certainly they have not been able to sell ahead to make up for the dull weeks during the past summer.

Fall River print-cloth mills on the other hand sold a volume of goods estimated at 250,000 pieces, though the production in the four-day week which the mills ran could not have been more than 175,000 and part of this is already taken by the Government. More or less of the buying from week to week is for goods that will go indirectly to the Government for war needs. Last week all styles of print-cloth yarn goods were active in Fall River and on many styles advances of an eighth of a cent were recorded. As indicating the big rise which print cloths have taken, it may be pointed out that 3 1/2-inch 64x60, 5.35 yards to the pound, sold at second hand from southern mills in New York about a month ago at 9 cents, and last week they brought 10 1/2 cents in Fall River.

A phase of the cotton-yarn business which is attracting some little attention at the present time is the greatly-increased call for cotton yarns by the woolen mills. It was officially stated about a week ago that one woolen mill had increased the number of its looms which were running on cotton-warp goods in the past two years by 1300, and it is known that other big woolen mills have done the same thing. The result is that cotton warps are scarce and the yarn business is much better than the fine-cloth trade. In the past week cotton yarn advanced by about two cents on medium counts in consequence of the broadening activity and the rising cotton market.

One of the important developments in the cotton-yarn business recently has been the breaking up of the properties of the New England Cotton Yarn Company at Fall River, Taunton, and this city into nine different units owned by as many corporations. Nine new corporations have been formed, these being the Rotch Mills, Fairhaven Mills, New Bedford Spinning Company, Taunton Cotton Mills, Cohasset Company, Nobiska Spinning Company, Nemasket Mills, the Sanford Spinning Company, and the Globe Yarn Mills. After a long trial, the management of the big yarn combination decided to give up the attempt to handle the 500,000 spindles as a single unit, and broke them up into separate plants ranging from 15,000 to 200,000 spindles which is more usual in the yarn-spinning trade.

FOREIGN TRADE
OF BOSTON

Figures of the foreign trade of the port of Boston for August and 12 months ended Aug. 31, as compiled by the National Shawmut Bank, compared:

August—	1917	1916
Exports	\$17,138,551	\$17,328,735
Imports	14,350,520	12,072,884

12 months—	1917	1916
Exports	219,508,464	145,496,915
Imports	223,279,849	209,240,328

CHICAGO'S BOND PLANS
CHICAGO, Ill.—Four bond issues aggregating \$6,000,000 will go to the voters of Cook County for adoption or rejection at the judicial election next month.

MISSOURI PACIFIC
ROAD'S GAINS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A Liberty bond subscription of \$1,000,000 by recently reorganized Missouri Pacific Railway is further evidence of substantial results of reorganization and a present satisfactory cash position.

New company began operations June 1 with fixed charges reduced by \$3,500,000 under old basis, and with property improved and rehabilitated under receivership to condition ranking with best railroads in the West. Gross earnings of new company have been establishing records. August was \$6,894,000, although it was not so long ago when management was striving to earn \$5,000,000 a month in order to establish a record.

In no month since reorganization has surplus been under \$1,000,000, and in August it was nearly \$1,250,000. In three months, surplus over all charges was about \$3,250,000, or at annual rate of \$13,000,000, equivalent to more than 10 per cent on \$83,000,000 common stock, after allowing for preferred dividends.

It is said to be too much to expect that performance of first three months can be continued throughout winter, but it is fairly conservative to estimate that company can and will earn \$4,500,000, or 5 per cent, for common stock in its first year, which is allowing for a 50 per cent reduction from rate indicated by initial quarter. Officials of company are confident of a continuation of present record business. They see nothing in sight to indicate any let-up.

WESTERN UNION
IS PROSPERING

Western Union is said to be sure to round out in 1917 the most prosperous twelvemonth in its long career. As things are moving it is very probable that the full year will show profits for the \$99,786,000 stock of close to \$15 per share.

In order to do this the company would need to gain only \$100,000 in net profit for the final quarter of the year. In the first nine months of this year the increase in net for dividends was almost \$150,000 per month.

In 1916 Western Union earned \$13.59 per share and in 1915 \$10.19 per share. The present earning power of 15 per cent intimates that sooner or later if present prosperity holds the company may again advance the dividend rate and to a 7 per cent basis.

A feature of 1917 operations is the big gain in gross income and the comparatively small amount of net which has been saved out of this additional gross. The increase in gross is running at the rate of about \$11,000,000 yearly, or a 17 per cent expansion. The net new for dividends does not promise to exceed \$1,500,000 this year.

It will be interesting to see how the excess profits tax affects Western Union. The company has a big invested capital account and is sound on that score. Unfortunately in 1911, 1912 and 1913, the company was not earning over 7 per cent on its capital account and cannot, therefore, claim above the 7 per cent minimum exemption on invested capital.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 15

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:
Baltimore—J. Brown; U. S.
Baltimore—M. and M. Halle of Halle & Co.; Essex.
Chicago—E. Holland of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Lenox.
Cienfuegos, Cuba—J. Vizoso; U. S.
Cleveland—N. F. Lyon of Cady Iversen Shoe Co.; U. S.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Murray of Northern Shoe Co.; U. S.
Los Angeles, Cal.—E. V. Stewart and E. Phillips of Stewart Davis Shoe Co.; Essex.
Lynchburg, Va.—George H. Cosby of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; Lenox.
New Bern, N. C.—H. Marks of O. Marks & Son; Small-Plaza.
Macon, Ga.—E. A. Waxelbaum of Waxelbaum & Bro.; Lenox.
Philadelphia—G. F. Grieb of Grieb & Son; Essex.
Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Lift Bros.; Essex.
Philadelphia—V. Brav of Brav Shoe Co.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—A. M. Bibro of Kauffman Bros.; Essex.
Pittsburgh—Aug. Buch of Aug. Buch Co.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—C. S. Newell of Newell & Schneider; U. S.
Reading, Pa.—J. H. Knorr of Knorr & Ruth; U. S.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; U. S.
Saginaw, Mich.—A. Rich of Rich & Co.; Essex.
San Francisco—W. P. O'Connor of Philadelphia Shoe Stores; Essex.
San Jose, Cal.—E. F. Vogts; U. S.
St. Louis—A. Hart of Hart Shoe Co.; Lenox.
St. Louis—Al. Gamm; U. S.
St. Louis—E. Mathias; U. S.
St. Louis—Otto Matthews of Brown Shoe Co.; Essex.
St. Paul—J. E. Rounds of Foot Schultz & Co.; Parker.
Wilmington, N. C.—J. Freeman of Chisnut & Freeman; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS
London, Eng.—Percey Daniels of Nicholson & Daniels; Tour.
London, England—William Box of Samuel Farrows & Co., Ltd.; Essex.
Milwaukee—A. H. Weinbrenner of A. H. Weinbrenner Shoe Co.; U. S.
Milwaukee—Theo. Scholl of A. H. Weinbrenner Shoe Co.; U. S.
Montreal, Can.—H. Sauve; U. S.
St. Louis—George Lipman; Essex.

(The New England Shoe and Leather buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 148 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE
Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

Exchanges—	1917	1916
Exchanges	\$42,978,748	\$37,240,559
Balances	9,833,545	7,426,653

Local subtreasury debit balance today is \$34,919.

SOUTHERN ROAD
EARNINGS GOOD

Net Profits of Southern Railway in August Gain Nearly 6 Per Cent Over the Corresponding Month of Last Year

Earnings of the Southern Railway for August were favorable, the net showing a gain of \$112,226, or 5.77 per cent, over the corresponding month last year, and the gross gained \$1,356,918, or 20.89 per cent. For the two months ended Aug. 31 there was an increase of \$712,581, or 22.08 per cent, and a gain of \$3,145,035, or 26.25 per cent over the similar two months of 1916.

The Southern at the last meeting of directors resumed dividend payments on its preferred stock and the exhibit of operations thus far this year would seem to indicate that the road was fully warranted in taking this action. Last year the company earned 5.28 per cent on its common stock and the indications are that the percentage shown for the stock this year will exceed that total substantially.

It is to be noted, however, that operating expenses of this company in common with other railroads have been and still continue high. This has been due to numerous causes, including higher wages paid employees as well as general increases in costs of all prices of materials used. Apparently there is only small relief in sight in this connection, but if the gross gains continue in the same manner as shown thus far this year this outlay will be overcome with something left for improvement in net.

Through the guidance of the present excellent management the Southern in recent years has been improved both physically and financially and today is recognized as one of the leading operating units of the South. Vast sums have been expended for improvements, additions and betterments, and extensions, including many miles of double track work, so that the efficiency of operation has been before enjoyed by the property.

An important factor which has proved beneficial to the system in recent years has been the educational work which has been conducted by the management throughout the rural sections which in turn also has proved advantageous to the farmer as well as the road. There has resulted from this departure a greater diversification of farming than was previously the case, when cotton was regarded as the one standby of the farmer. Small grains, corn, etc., are now being cultivated in the road's territory, stock raising has been undertaken on an extensive scale, and all of these factors have contributed toward the success of the road financially. This success, therefore, reverts directly to the foresight and wisdom of the present management.

Had it not been for the unfavorable financial conditions that have obtained this year, the Southern would have long since arranged its finances on a basis that would have cared for its needs over a long period without the necessity of resorting to the objectionable departure of selling short-term obligations. The management had practically concluded arrangements for the creation of a large mortgage on the sale of bonds, thereunder to meet its maturity short-term notes issues this year when the market for bonds became dormant and it was deemed essential to abandon, for the time being, financing along the lines originally proposed. Therefore, short-term notes were again sold, the amount being \$25,000,000, to run for two years and bearing 5 per cent interest. Between now and the date of their maturity, March 2, 1919, it is hoped there will develop an improvement in the securities market sufficient to permit financing along lines more advantageous to the system.

LARGE EARNINGS
FOR UNION OIL

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Union Oil Company of California reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30:

	1917	1916
Net profits	\$9,050,000	\$7,150,000
Depreciation	2,250,000	1,830,000
Surp before war taxes	6,800,000	5,320,000

The foregoing results are subject to revision for the additional 4 per cent income tax and excess profits tax, the amount of which, pending issuance of the treasury regulations, is somewhat indefinite. However, after deducting estimated possible war taxes, the net profits exceed the result for the corresponding period last year.

Production of crude oil by the company and controlled companies combined aggregate 5,450,000 net barrels an increase over the corresponding period last year of 495,000 barrels. This production together with regular purchases and agency deliveries, approximates 15,000,000 net barrels, or 22 per cent of the 68,500,000 net barrels, or 22 per cent of the 68,500,000 net barrels of marketable oil produced in the State during the nine months. The production of the State was larger than for the corresponding period of 1916, but the increase was insufficient to meet the growth in consumption.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 84 1/2c. off 2c. as compared with last Thursday's price.

LONDON, England—Bar silver was quoted today 43 1/2d. off 1/4d. from Saturday's price, and 1d. lower from last Thursday's prices.

UNITED FRUIT'S
TAX OUTLOOK

Because of its big bulk of invested capital above the par of its bonds and notes United Fruit will be moderately affected by the excess profits tax.

Few persons even among United Fruit shareholders realize how big is the bulk of the company's invested capital. For the purposes of treatment under the excess profits tax this invested capital may be approximated at between \$63,000,000 and \$70,000,000 outside of the par of its bonded and note debt.

On this basis and with the assumption that net profits for the fiscal year to Sept. 30 last will approximate \$18,000,000, the excess profits tax for the 1916 year should equal an amount equivalent to between \$5 and \$6 per share on the \$49,000,000 stock.

For a company which has earned between 30 per cent and 31 per cent for its stock before excess profits tax this \$5 to \$6 excess profits tax is a moderate payment. It is about as clear an illustration as could be presented of the beneficent effect of having big invested capital, especially capital which has been accumulated through prudent use of surplus earnings.

It is understood that United Fruit at the end of its fiscal year, Sept. 30, had a profit and loss surplus of more than \$25,000,000, a sum equal to \$50 per share on the stock. This \$25,000,000 was after making some very heavy direct charges against surplus as reserve funds for war emergencies.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Canada on Nov. 1 will limit millers' net profit to 25 cents per barrel of flour, the by-products to go to the mill.

New régime in Russia has changed name of central banking institution from Imperial Bank of Russia to State Bank of Russia.

Within three weeks so many large trust companies and state banks have joined federal reserve system that resources of that class of institutions within the system have more than doubled.

New England during first eight months of 1916 received 3,438,242 tons of anthracite coal by rail and 2,351,995 by barge, a total of 5,790,237 tons. This year's figures for same period are 4,195,575 by rail and 2,269,366 by barge, a total of 6,465,941 tons, showing gain of 665,704 tons.

President J. S. Uiman of F. Blumenfeld Company of Delaware and Massachusetts says speculators in hides and leather are being driven from the market by concerted opposition of leading tanners, with result that prices of all leather products will soon be based on honest cost of production.

New York City received seven bids Thursday aggregating \$18,700,000 for \$10,000,000 corporate stock notes. Awards were: \$5,500,000 to Salomon Bros. & Hutzler at 5.26 1/2; Bernard Scholle & Co. \$2,500,000 at 5.24; S. X. Bond & Co. \$2,000,000 in four \$500,000 lots, from 4.99 to 5.24. Several other firms took amounts from \$200,000 up at prices from 4.69 to 5.15.

The title, "Our United States," the Bankers' Trust Company, New York,

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

UNCERTAIN MARKET
VALUE OF ART WORK

By Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Of all unaccountable things, the market value of art work is, perhaps, the most incomprehensible and most incapable of exact analysis. Most commodities which are bought and sold have a certain price which varies only according with fixed economic laws and which bears as a rule a definite relation to cost of production. In dealing with them there is a more or less recognized rate of profit which does not fluctuate sufficiently to affect, in any very marked manner, the amount which can be obtained for them by sellers in the open market, and generally this amount is accepted by buyers as the standard price which they are expected to pay. It rules all business dealings in each particular commodity, and is taken as the fixed basis for commercial calculations.

But in the buying and selling of works of art, there is no such regularity of appraisal. There are no fixed prices, no real relation between cost of production and market value, no uniformity in the rate of profit made by the dealer who intervenes between the producer and the purchasing public. There is not even a constant value for the same piece of work—it will fetch a large sum of money on one occasion, and on another it will go for next to nothing, or it will jump suddenly from a low price to one which only a millionaire can pay. The permanent condition of the art market is one of absolute uncertainty; nothing in it can be foretold with any accuracy, and none of its movements or developments can be anticipated surely, even by the people who are best acquainted with its peculiarities. It is always a puzzle to the ordinary man, and it is a snare to the commentator who tries by comparison of prices to prove that this or that type of art work is gaining or losing in value.

In fact, it would be true to say that works of art have no price, except that which will pay the artist for his outlay in producing them, and allow him a living wage for the time he has taken over them—this price he must receive or starve, and if he gets more than that it is purely as the outcome of accidental circumstances. That is to say, that what the public will pay him is not necessarily, or even probably, proportioned to his skill; it depends rather upon his popularity. Many men of rare accomplishment are unable to earn more than a bare existence, while others with far less ability have a considerable following and enjoy large incomes, simply because their art by its commonplace and unambitious character appeals to that great majority which seeks merely to be superficially pleased. Indeed, it is more common, so indiscriminating is the general public, to find prosperity attending the man whose work will soon be forgotten, than the master whose name, later on, will be written large in the history of art.

It, however, the market for the work of the men of today is erratic and unaccountable, that for the things which were produced by the artists of long ago is still more uncertain. Fashion rules it rather than taste or knowledge of art, the vanity of the rich collector dominates it, the ignorance of the man who has money to spend, but who can draw no distinction between good art and bad, throws it into hopeless confusion. Tens of thousands are paid just as readily for the works of men who have been dragged from well-deserved obscurity by estate dealers, as for the rare masterpieces of the few supreme leaders of the art world, and millionaires compete greedily one with the other for the possession of pictures which are in all artistic essentials inferior to the performances of even the minor living painters. There is no discrimination and no sense of proportion, and worst of all, there is an entire absence of that intelligent aesthetic judgment which is the foundation of all sane and helpful art patronage.

The starting point of all this confusion is to be found in the unfortunate fact that art collecting on a large scale is generally the pursuit of people who, having given their whole lives to money-making, have had neither time nor opportunity to make any study of art questions. People like this who conceive that to pose as collectors is a social obligation forced upon them by their position, fall inevitably under the influence of the dealer and succumb immediately to the dictates of the fashion which the dealer, in his own interest, assiduously promotes. It does not occur to them to inquire whether the things they buy have merit sufficient to justify the price paid; it is enough for them to be told that the works which are offered to them are such as every collector who recognizes his duty to society ought to possess. Being ignorant, and therefore gullible, they follow the advice given to them and conform to the accepted convention.

If questions of merit entered into their calculation, if they knew enough about art to draw the right distinction between the good things and the bad, fashion and convention would cease to be the deciding factors in collecting, and the ridiculous inflation of prices in the old master market would come to an end. But as matters stand, merit and price are entirely disconnected. A very interesting illustration of this was afforded in the recent lawsuit over a picture ascribed to Rembrandt, which had been sold to an American collector. The painting was proved to be by another and less popular artist, and its value at once descended to one-fifth of that which it had previously possessed—and it was possessed without any idea that it had been overpriced. Yet

in technical quality this picture was appreciably above Rembrandt's average, and, if it had been proved to be his work, it would have enhanced rather than diminished his reputation. But Rembrandt, indifferent and incompetent painter as he was, happens to be the fashion and the other man at present is not, hence the decline in value.

If, again, there were any sense of proportion in the old master market, and merit determined prices, what drastic revisions of values would be necessary? For example, if the sums which collectors pay for Rembrandt's canvases are justifiable, what almost incalculable amount could fairly be asked for a Turner? or if the present prices of Turners are rightly estimated, for how many pence could the best thing that Rembrandt ever painted be acquired? The fashion of the moment has put the market value of a trivially attractive and shallow maker of pretty things above that of one of the greatest masters of art that the world has ever seen—could anything be more absurd?

Yet this absurdity has become such a matter of course that it is accepted without question by the present-day collector. He goes blindly on his way, wasting his money on things which are, if judged by any reasonable artistic standard, not worth a tithe of what they cost him, and ignoring, for want of better knowledge, those which are as much higher in artistic value as they are lower in price. If it were only his pocket that suffered the matter would not be so serious, but the trouble is that he causes eccentric movements in the art market which are misleading to the public. Not unnaturally, the average man who is not behind the scenes assumes that there is a direct connection between the price of a work of art and its aesthetic importance—that the things for which the largest amounts are paid are the finest examples of art achievement—and by this misconception his whole standard of taste is perverted.

FRANCE DISCUSSES
ITS ART TENDENCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—So particularly tense is French consciousness at the present time that any controversy, even of a wholly academic nature, is apt to take on altogether too serious a turn and much exaggerated proportions. And on no subject is French opinion at any time more keenly alive than on the subject of art in any of its phases. The case in point was originated by an adverse criticism of the decoration of the Maison Martine which appeared in the October, 1915, Renaissance. The proprietor of the Maison Martine, M. Poiret, in consequence, brought an action against the paper and the affair became the talk of the Paris artistic world. Countless letters were addressed either to the Renaissance or to M. Poiret supporting the respective protagonists and Paris was in a fair way of having a "cause célèbre" on the subject of art to divert its thoughts from the topic of the war.

But many of the writers of the letters of approval and disapproval did not confine themselves to the question of whether the Martine decorations were true art or not. They ranged over the wide field of modern French art and considered the question of the extent of German influence on that art. It was dangerous ground they were treading on and a battle royal between contending schools was only averted by the patriotism of M. Poiret and of La Renaissance: M. Poiret renounced the legal proceedings, and La Renaissance withdrew the criticism which had caused them. But for the information and amusement of a public always passionately interested in all art controversies, the Renaissance, with the assent of M. Poiret, publishes the letters written by supporters to the interested parties, and which would have been read in court if the case had been allowed to proceed. The readers of the paper will also shortly be given the opportunity of considering the conclusion of the whole matter at which M. Léon Bérard, Undersecretary of State for Fine Arts, has arrived. Among the large number of letters published are those of M. J. E. Blanche, painter; M. Frantz Jourdain, president of the Société du Salon d'Automne; M. André Lebezy, deputy, and the master, M. A. Rodin, and from these the following quotations are taken:

M. J. E. Blanche—"I have never known a German artist contribute anything original to art. The Germans all came for inspiration to Paris. If there was such a thing as modern German style, it consisted, in painting, of that of our independents; in architecture, first toward the beginning of the Twentieth Century a horrible mixture of international modern style just as Parisian as it was Viennese. In 1914 there was in Germany one or more modes of architecture, and some examples were very fine, but these had nothing particularly national about them, unless it was in their proportions. . . . The private houses were adaptations from the English or the American. The public buildings recalled by their lines and ornaments the German Eighteenth Century, which followed the French style of the grand period. Before the war, every country was becoming overrun by a uniform international taste, something which marked a period rather than a nation or a race. As long as I can remember, there have been but two influences exercised on modern furniture and decoration: English and Russian. I have often myself made use of the word 'munchais', to describe a certain kind of bad taste; in former days one would have said 'from Vienna.' 'What does producing modern art, being original, mean in architecture and decoration? It means the adapta-

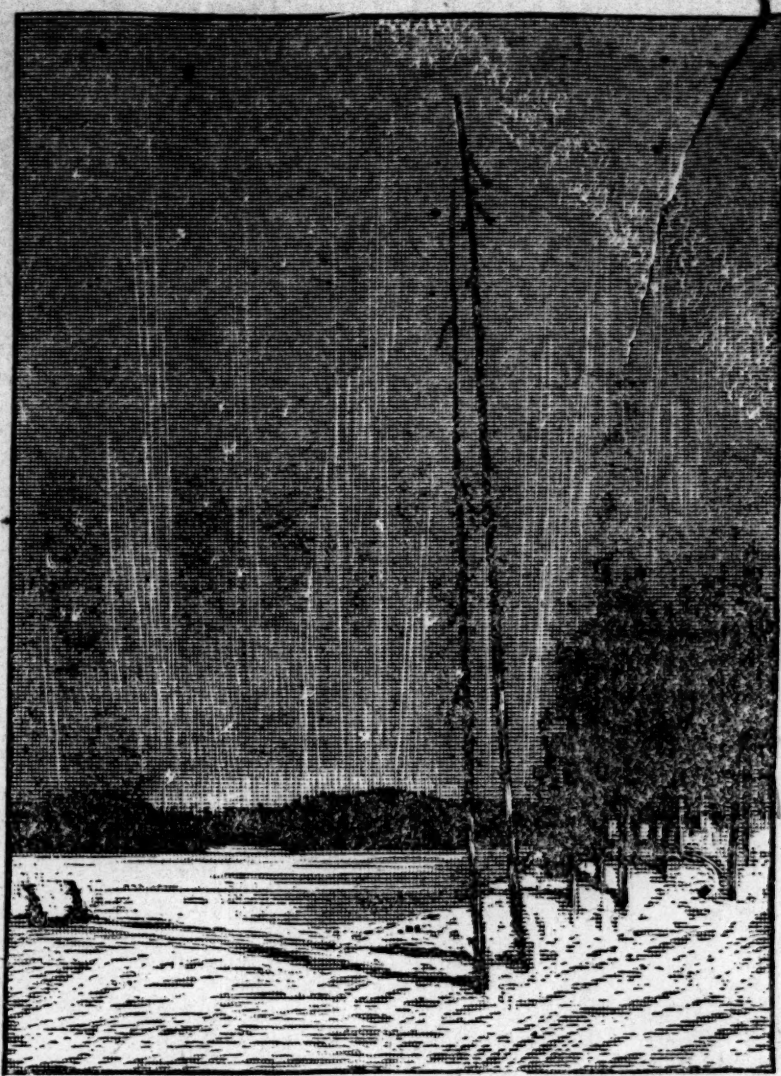
tion to fresh needs of forms neglected by our immediate predecessors, and their renewal; to seek inspiration from styles set aside for some little time. The Americans and the British, who have produced some very beautiful things, remembered that there were, in Italy, in the East, buildings which would well repay study, an exercise more profitable than forever gazing at the models of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, where the best architects in every country have learnt their trade. Ornamental sculpture in every country has gained fresh inspiration through contact with the sources of the archaic art of the Assyrians, Egyptians, etc. Archaism on the one hand and the genius of our master Rodin dominate modern plastic art. One might also add cubism, which is raging everywhere, even in the trenches, and was first evolved on the banks of the Seine. Cubism is a transitional form of aesthetics from which may perhaps spring a Renaissance, let us be content to wait and see. Since we are dealing with a question of fashions, and since the name of M. Poiret has been mentioned, I would like to say that M. Poiret appears to me to have had a considerable and very good influence on fashion, owing to his boldness and the Eastern taste of his productions. But I see nothing German in them; I repeat, I consider German influence in art to be absolutely nonexistent.

The furniture, the bibelots and the toys said to be 'munchais' owe their existence to the Russian ballets. The only authentic novelty in the combinations of lines and colors in decoration we owe to Russian influence. The name of Leon Bakst, most popular in America as in Europe, is stamped on many things from which an effort has been made to efface it."

M. Frantz Jourdain—"There are many people who regard everything which is not a servile copy of the past as German. Such a method of reasoning, which will certainly never overtake anybody's intelligence, is not only unjust, but profoundly insulting to our national genius, which has always and everywhere shown its creative power and its marvelous initiative on the world. Most critics appear to ignore the fact that the modern decorative movement is essentially French. It is certain that Walter Crane and William Morris in England and Horta in Belgium, have cooperated in the common effort, but it is Galle of Nancy and that great master Grasset, of Paris, who gave us our first impulse and lifted us out of the rut in which we were vegetating. . . . Have we suffered from the influence of these deplorable German exaggerations? It is possible, but the contamination has been only of a very transient nature and there is no need to feel any anxiety as to such passing influences from which we shake ourselves free without drastic remedies. In art as in politics we have our extremists who quickly metamorphose into classics and reactionaries. Color, too long neglected by the Nancy school, was to impose itself on the country of Delacroix, of Decamp, of Gérault, of Monet and Bismarck. We possess in this respect gifts which it would have been deplorable to neglect. Let us not exaggerate the influence of an enemy whose authority and power we mistakenly cry up. It seems to me that the ballets of our friends the Russians excited us quite as much, if not more, than the 'barbaric' munchais. Give French taste and common sense opportunity to act. Everything will right itself and we may have confidence in the country which produced in its most unalloyed beauty, the Gothic and Louis XV styles. There is abundant proof that our modern art will rival the old and that its supremacy will be acknowledged throughout the world."

M. André Lebezy, Deputy—"I do not see any patriotism in the wholesale condemnation of German art efforts. There has existed in the country of our enemies a very intelligent, if rather heavy, attempt to evolve a modern style from those of the Nineteenth Century, starting from the Directoire, and I am obliged to own, because it is true, and one should always tell the truth, especially when it is disagreeable, that we have not made such an effort. For example, the station at Leipzig is better than the Gare d'Orsay. This is painful to me as a Frenchman. It is all the more unpardonable on our part because we really have more taste than they have; unfortunately, unfaded by the powers that be, who do not understand their mission and who intrust to very mediocre talents the most important posts, we have gone to sleep in our contentment with the past, and have not tried to prepare the future. When we saw men with bold ideas, who had the merit of treading untraveled paths, we met their efforts, at any rate at the start, with destructive criticism. But too often such an attitude has succeeded in discouraging men of good will who, tired of never meeting with the understanding or at least with that honest criticism which they had a right to expect, responded to invitations from other countries where their merit was already recognized and where they received support. . . . If there has been an inflow of German taste, it is because we have failed in bringing out that modern French art which is but the rational and natural outcome of the French taste which has always existed. Let us learn to develop it from now onwards. We have the ability and more-over it is our duty."

Rodin—"You ask my opinion on the subject of art. This is it: We shall be well advised if we abandon all the chimeras derived from an unwholesome mentality and if we return to the true tradition of the past, hony with the experience of ages, instead of producing valueless things. . . . For some time the cities of Europe have been ruined by these uncivilized products. We have no need of German influence, but we do need our splendid classical traditions."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from the picture recently purchased by the National Gallery of Canada

"A Northern Night," painted by Frank H. Johnston

SEASON FORECAST
OF CANADIAN ART

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The forthcoming Canadian art season promises to be at least interesting if not unduly crowded. With so many artists actually engaged in military duties either at the front or nearer home, and with so many others more deeply than ever immersed in commercial work in order to keep abreast of the cost of living, which in spite of a growing tall of controllers continues gayly to soar, it is not likely that the output of art will be increased in the near future. Interesting things, however, are scheduled to happen, which are in the right direction and will strengthen the artist's position as soon as attention can be turned to the arts of peace. One of them, and probably the most important, is the opening of the first section of the new Art Museum of Toronto in the grounds of the Grange, Professor Goldwin Smith's old home, which he bequeathed for this purpose. The site is a magnificent one and the completion of the plan of which the present section is a part, will undoubtedly give Toronto one of the finest art museums on the continent.

It was hoped that the new building, which consists of three galleries, one large and two small, with storerooms and offices, would be ready to house the annual Royal Canadian Academy Exhibition in November, but disorganized conditions will probably delay the opening until early next year, and at present it seems more likely that the Royal Canadian Academy will hold over its exhibition until it is ready. As soon as the Royal Canadian Academy exhibition is over it is expected that a loan of modern pictures from the national gallery at Ottawa will take its place, and a sequence of shows started that will do much to show what Canadian art is capable of.

The main Parliamentary estimates for the current year made no provision for any purchasing grant to the National Gallery and there was widespread disappointment that Canadian art, already so hard hit by the war, would be shorn of the support of the National Gallery purchases. The difficulty was happily remedied to some extent by a supplementary grant, and it is cheering to record that the trustees will be able to continue their purchases of some, at least, of the best works of art produced during the year, upon which their policy of exhibitions throughout the Dominion so largely depends.

It is a matter of general regret that the President of the Royal Canadian Academy, Mr. William Brymner, C. M. G., feels it necessary to relinquish the office which he has held with such conspicuous ability for the past nine years. A painter and teacher of conspicuous ability, he has commanded genuine respect both by his work and the many sterling personal qualities he brought to his leadership.

Although, so far there has been little public speculation as to his successor in office, two well-known Canadian painters are mentioned, Mr. E. W. Grier, R. C. A., of Toronto, and Mr. Homer Watson, R. C. A., of Doon, Ont., and it is probable that other names also will come to the fore as the time for the election approaches.

Canadian art is well represented in Flanders and the firing line and even "Blighty" has included several of its best known painters. It is all the more interesting to know that the Canadian War Records Office has already withdrawn Private Jackson, A. R. C. A. from the trenches and commissioned him to make sketches of the color and life at the front, and other appointments are expected to follow. Much interesting material is expected will be secured which will be used in various ways to commemorate the great part Canada is taking for the cause of liberty.

The new Houses of Parliament at

Ottawa, in process of being built to replace those destroyed by fire early last year, are well advanced and some of the roofing steel is being placed. The end of the tenancy of the Victoria Museum is therefore getting within sight and the question of new and proper premises for the National Gallery becomes acute. Having completely outgrown its temporary quarters in the museum even before the fire, two further years of growth see no possibility of its old quarters proving in any way adequate for the re-establishment of its galleries and exhibitions. One of the finest sites in the city has been set aside for the future National Gallery, and it is hoped that the situation will be sufficiently realized to allow, at any rate, the example of the Toronto Art Museum to be followed and a section of a comprehensive plan to be built, which will be sufficient to house its already considerable possessions until better times permit further developments.

The supplementary grant to the National Gallery enabled the trustees to secure several particularly good pictures from the spring exhibitions which have already been reviewed. "The Garden of Light," by Arthur Ross, A. R. C. A., a fairy-like fantasy of color and light, is all the more interesting because such painting has been none too prevalent in Canada. "A Northern Night," by Frank H. Johnston, of Toronto, a tempera study of the aurora across a frozen lake, is another noteworthy picture and opens up possibilities for decorative landscape painting which the artist with his remarkable facility is not likely to fail to make use of. "Asters and Apples," an early autumn study of a garden by E. H. MacDonald, A. R. C. A., abounds in fresh and convincing color harmonies. A bronze statuette of an Indian scout by Emanuel Hahn well expresses the lean lissomeness of the race. "The Master of Northcote," a portrait of George Douglas Esq., by E. W. Grier, R. C. A., is one of the strongest and most convincing things the artist has ever painted.

Sometime in the near future a memorial exhibition is likely to be held of the works of Tom Thomson, a natural painter, owing very little to training, he made his home in the woods and lakes of the Algonquin National Park and was reputed to be one of the best guides and all-round woodsmen in the district. A sight of his sketches and a few of his finished pictures reveals an intense catholicity of color, which made every motif, tender, grave or gay, of equal interest to him. With strong leanings toward the decorative, his pictures never lose their hold upon nature and are vitalized by an intimacy with her subtleties and moods which is almost bewildering to the spectator who has never given the myriad effects of sunlight and shadow more than an idle glance.

Painting in Canada may be restricted in output but in spite of some amusingly maladroitness parliamentary comment at the time of the passing of the National Gallery vote, it is intensely vital in quality and needs only proper encouragement to take its place as one of the country's most valuable assets.

WESTERN PAINTINGS
SHOWN IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—An exhibition of paintings by "men who paint the Far West" is now on display at the Art Institute of Chicago.

"The West" has been an enchanted subject to hunters, prospectors and adventurers. "The Far West" has had even greater allurements. These words bring to mind pictures of Indians, cowboys, ranches, big game and trees, gold mines and orange groves. But the great West of today is disappointing to travelers who may find themselves in Cripple Creek, 11,000 feet

high, surrounded by player pianos and electric lights. The old West has disappeared. It is true there are remnants of ranches in Texas, Wyoming and Oregon, but even ranch life, if not careful, gets contaminated with victrolas, mixing a Hungarian rhapsody with bucking bronchos, and "Whispering Hoops" with half-breed buckaroos. The West, however, is becoming a greater attraction to the eastern painters every year. The New York and Boston men who have painted everything in sight are seeking new sights.

The beauties of the West were forced on the attention of our fathers by Bierstadt, Keith and Moran, but the West as depicted by the men who paint the Far West of today is a much different story.

Groups of travelers every year are standing on the shores of Lake Louise; being inspired by the snow-tipped peaks of Mt. Hood, Mt. Baker and Mt. Shasta; entranced by the transparent depths of Lake Tahoe; awed by the architecture of the Spanish Missions; rejoicing in the sunshine of San Rafael Valley; thrilled by a sunrise at the Grand Canyon; mystified by the extent of a limitless sagebrush prairie; disappointed that Pike's Peak is such a dome. To these travelers the men who paint the Far West find a hearty audience, if for no other reason than that of subject.

For a long time mountains were not in style in art. It was argued that the stupendous was absolutely lost on the canvas, as Caruso's bold drives are effeminated in a talking machine. However it surprises one occasionally to experience the bigness of feeling that issues from a poor innocent record, and the sublimity that certain artists crowd into a picture frame. It may be that the lack of travel on the part of our fathers caused western paintings to go unheeded, but it is more likely that the photographic treatment of a gigantic theme appeared too ladylike for such rigor. We believe the modern broad handling with heavy sweeping lines, overcoming the petty and pretty thing, is somewhat responsible for the interest which has increased in the last 10 years in western landscapes.

How differently the men of the East regard the same subjects of the West. Think of mild and dignified Ben Foster making stern records of rugged western scenery. Here the Bavarian brawn of the sturdy Ritschel, which formerly was so vital in scaling masts in the German navy, has a chance to exercise itself on rock-bound coasts. His cypresses at Monterey, straight as main masts, form the basis of a most interesting and decorative coast landscape. It is a masterly attempt and an unusual Ritschel. Gardner Symons has taken to the sea, with a California coast of rocking waves, instead of snow in Pennsylvania. It is a most dignified canvas, and as good as he has done. "Rungius tried to bring back other days, and introduce us to unhaunted spots by freshening his landscapes with soft fleeting deer, and majestic moose beside an inland mountain lake. Potthast uses strong but delicate colors to reflect the canyon and his two pictures hanging alone on an east wall add weight to the room, while Frederick Ballard Williams gives his canyon a soft refined flavor.

The most decorative mountain landscapes, with melting snows, struggling green grass and straight pines clumped here and there to order, are exhibited by William Wendt. Their originality and massiveness are charming. The Tons, N. Mex., group is here represented by Coussé and Blumen-schein, whose crafty Indians are beginning to object to posing for 25 cents an hour, when they imagine the painters get as much as \$5 or \$10 for each canvas. Farshall's Grand Canyon is good, but less happy than the best pictures he had in his one-man exhibit last May. The desert is well defined by Groll and Daingerfield uses all the pure color he has on his palette and pines because it is not pure enough. In contradistinction to his pictures are the high-priced small pictorial Thomas Morans. We are deeply interested in Morans when we remember that this forerunner and frontiersman in mountain landscape has had much to do with drawing the attention of the American public to the beauties of the great West. Moran has not kept pace either in style or framing, with his mountain-loving brother, because he does not dwell in the West in the modern way and paints as he sees and believes.

The sweeping contrast between the garrulous colors of Daingerfield and Potthast and the pacific Foster and Williams, gives one the joy that comes from a broad vision which can appreciate patches of strong sunlight across a meadow in deep shadow. The show is excellent.

HIROSHIGE'S PRINTS
IN TOKYO EXHIBITION

By Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan.—One of the most interesting displays recently held in Tokyo was the commemorative exhibition of Hiroshige's work held at the Takashimaya. More than 700 of his color prints, about 50 books with his illustrations, and a number of original paintings, drawings and wood blocks constituted the exhibition. Hiroshige's art, which has long been ignored in this country, has begun to be appreciated in the last few years. The memorial exhibition convinced us of the greatness of Hiroshige in Ukiyoe landscapes of pure Japanese in color and feeling. It has helped us to understand his intense love of nature which enabled him to express nature in all her moods. His color prints teem with poetic feeling, and show that he was susceptible to the ever-changing environment. This faculty, combined with his wonderful resourcefulness, enabled him to draw, it has been estimated, more than

10,000 pictures during his career, which lasted 62 years. Hiroshige has been collected and studied with a greater fervor, and has a larger number of admirers in Europe and America than in Japan, and it could not be denied that they, in a large measure, have taught our people to admire his work.

In Ueno Park there is now being held the fourth annual exhibition of the Nika-kai, a society of painters in European style who tore themselves from the annual art exhibition, "the Salon of Japan," held under the auspices of the Department of Education. They maintained that the government exhibition was too conservative for their free and progressive ideals in art. Freedom of expression and originality in art is the ideal of this society. It is one of the most important exhibitions of oil paintings in Japan, the most of the members of this society being those who at one time or another have studied art in Europe. Ishii-Hakutei, who is recognized as the leader of this society, was well supported by such influential members of recognized ability as Masamune-Tokusaburo, Yuasa-Ichiro, Yasui-Sotaro, Arishima-Ikuma and Matsukawa-Masao, all of whom are shown exhibitors at this year's exhibition. The work shows a struggle for something new—in conception and in the method of expression.

The Tokyo Carvers Society, which was organized in 1886, recently held its thirtieth annual exhibition in Ueno Park, Tokyo. A few examples in wood sculpture were praiseworthy. "Among the Trees," by Saito-Gebjiro, was one of them. It represented a half-nude woman leaning against a tree, indicating in a way the beauty of sunlight filtered through the tree branches. The grain of the wood was well utilized, as is customary with our wood sculptors. "A Mystic Writing," by Sekino-Shoun, was another good example in wood. It had its strength in the simplicity of form and eloquent flow of lines, in a Chinese sage standing with a scroll in hands. The sensitive fingers lightly resting upon the scroll and the mystical-seeming eyes were very emphatic. Tanaka-Keiseki's figure of a woman standing with an owl in hand also possessed unusual grace in the pose and flow of the garment. "Three Sages Tasting Vinegar," by Kondo-Koun was an excellent work of a group. After tasting vinegar from the earthen jar, one has pronounced it to be sweet, the second bitter, and the two are now turned toward the third, eagerly awaiting his decision—sour. With our sculptors and painters this is a favorite subject, giving a hint of different philosophies of life. The sculpture in question has strength of conviction, the expression on each face being very graphic.

There were some splendid examples in ivory carving, which is almost entirely for foreign admirers. In delicate finish and minuteness of workmanship, Japanese ivory carving is wonderful. "Fisherman" by Ikeda-Shoya was one of the best pieces shown at this exhibition. The carving of the net, dripping wet, revealed faithfulness of execution and endless labor. The sinewy hands and watchful face were wonderfully realistic. "Returning Home," by Kikuchi-Godo was another good example. Six little children pulling the fat fowl (one of the seven happy gods) was admirably executed in ivory by Hatori-Ryushu. The expression of the figures was good, and the group was full of action.

The exhibition also contained a section for the works in metal, the art of which has made a wonderful progress in Japan. Among the best works may be mentioned a box by Toyokawa-Mitsunaga upon which was carved two poppies, inlaid with gold. It showed master strokes of chisels. Splendid also was the work of Tsuchida-Katsuwada on a box lid. The work represented a boy on a cow walking through autumnal grass, most dexterously inlaid with different alloys of metal. A shibuichi (an alloy of silver and copper) plaque with carving of Gama Scania, a Chinese hermit with god, by Ota-Shunkel possessed excellent qualities. It was inlaid with gold, silver and other alloys to work out the gradation and composition in colors.

An interesting feature of the exhibition was a section devoted to the memorial display of works by members of the Tokyo Carvers Society, which numbered 303 persons during the past 31 years of its existence. The section contained, among others, a wooden figure by Ishikawa-Komei, works in metal by such court artists as Kano-Nakao, Unno-Shomin and Kagawa-Katsuo. It also contained an epicure in hammered iron by Yamada-Sobi, who had a special gift in this particular line of work. Since his career closed two years ago, no work of high artistic value in hammered iron has made an appearance. Japan has lost many master artists in the last few years, yet their successors are striving today with still higher aspirations.

MOROSOF GALLERY SAFE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—There is no truth in the reports that the Morosof gallery in Moscow has been wrecked by the revolutionaries. The gallery and its splendid collections of art are quite safe. Modern French art is extensively represented in the Morosof gallery, which also boasts of some fine decorations by M. Maurice Denis.

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Devotion

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE error of the ages is preaching without practice," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 241 of Science and Health, and in the next paragraph occur the striking words: "The substance of all devotion is the reflection and demonstration of divine Love, healing sickness and destroying sin." As was her wont, Mrs. Eddy went straight to the point, laying bare the tendency of human beings to indulge themselves in theory and the explanation thereof, instead of devoting themselves to the practice and demonstration of healing.

The healing of disease and inharmonious was the evidence which testified to the genuine nature of the work of Christ Jesus. He was no mere theorist; he not only spoke the truth, he demonstrated it, too, and that in every one of the so-called miracles, from the turning of the water into wine at the marriage feast in Cana of Galilee until he was lost to human sight at the moment when he completely spiritually understood that man is spiritual and not material. What should characterize his followers? What should be the distinctive mark whereby a Christian should be known? Undoubtedly a Christian should be one who is following in the path of the great Metaphysician, doing the same kind of deeds he did, living the same kind of life he lived; in other words, a Christian should be a human being possessing the identical understanding of God which Jesus possessed, and because of his knowledge of the absolute truth, and in the degree of his knowledge, able to heal disease and sin as did the Master.

Now, the most devoted lives are often the simplest, as they certainly are the humblest. Moore had caught more than a glimpse of true devotion when he penned the words:

"... the still prayer of devotion, unheard by the world, rises silent to Thee."

They speak of silent communion with Truth, quiet association with divine Love. They seem to tell of that attitude of mind which, putting the erroneous material sense of things behind, perceives the true relationship between

tween God and man, as Mind and idea, and perceiving, realizes the peace which passes human understanding. How deeply the poet understood man's true relationship to God may not be known, but Christian Science reveals that devotion becomes genuine, peace-giving, health-bestowing, just exactly in proportion to its coincidence with spiritual understanding.

In the nineteenth chapter of Luke is recorded the parable of "the pounds," as it has been called. A nobleman, requiring to leave his domain for a time, calls his servants together and gives each of them a pound to trade with until his return. On his home-coming the servants are assembled before him to render account of their stewardship. The first to answer for himself says: "Thy pound hath gained ten pounds," and for his faithful labor his master gives him "authority over ten cities." The second is able to say to his employer, "Thy pound hath gained five pounds," and he is also rewarded, in the words: "Be thou also over five cities." A third servant comes before his lord and speaks the doleful words: "Here is thy pound, which I have kept laid up in a napkin"; and his lord immediately orders the pound which in the hands of the unfaithful servant had brought no return to be given "to him that hath ten pounds." And then the allegory ends: "For I say unto you, that unto every one which hath shall be given; and from him that hath not, even that he hath shall be taken away from him." The lesson is perfectly plain. It tells of the rewards due to devotion, and of the inevitable depletion which follows in the wake of unfaithfulness. The parable is set in material symbols; but Jesus ever used the symbol to illustrate the spiritual truth. And what is implied in the eastern tale is that spiritual sense having brought to men the knowledge of the truth,—to all men if they desire,—every man is rewarded according to the degree in which he puts the truth he knows into practice. The greater his devotion, that is the more firmly he adheres to Principle, and the stronger his faith in the power of divine Love, the more certain it is

that he will be rewarded with a better sense of health, a deeper peace of mind, and a greater recognition of the abundance which it is within the birth-right of man to enjoy.

Christian Science leaves no man in any doubt as to the true nature of God; and this being so, no man should remain in doubt as to what is meant by "the reflection and demonstration of divine Love" of which Mrs. Eddy speaks. Writing on page 3 of Science and Health, the Discoverer of Christian Science says: "The Divine Being must be reflected by man,—else man is not the image and likeness of the patient, tender, and true, the One 'altogether lovely'; but to understand God is the work of eternity, and demands absolute consecration of thought, energy, and desire."

Christian Science brings out the fact that man is the image and likeness of God. What is an image or likeness? It is a reflection of something; and the image is distinct or the reverse exactly as it is without blur. Now God is perfect. God is Mind and in Mind all reality exists. Spiritual man is therefore the perfect image or likeness of perfect Mind, of God. To get a little understanding of this is to begin to see the unlimited nature of spiritual man. And with the understanding comes that devotion to Truth which of a certainty is rewarded.

"But to understand God is the work of eternity." There never can be an end to the knowing of God. God's spiritual creation will continue to unfold itself throughout eternity. As the unfolding goes on the erroneous sense of creation will disappear, with all its accompanying false material pains and pleasures, disappointments, sins and diseases, until all the evidence of mortality is finally lost. And Christian Science explains all this, for it knows that only the unreal can pass away, while the real continues as the expression of perfect Mind.

Witch-Hazel

But what is this wild fragrance that pervades
The air like incense smoke?
Pungent as spices blown in tropic shades,
Subtle as some enchanter might evoke.

Mysterious, gradual, like the gathering dews,
And damp, sweet scents of night,
Whence is this strange aroma that imbues
The lone and leafless wood with new delight?

And while the questioner drinks, with parted lips,
The mystical draft—behold!
A wondrous bush, beplumed from root to tips
With crimped and curling bloom of shredded gold.

Not even the smallest hint or leaf of green
Is mingled with its sprays,
How slender stem and twig is seen
Haloed with flickerings of yellow blaze.

Miraculous shrub, that thus in frost and blight
Smilest all undismayed,
And scatterest, from thy wanders of golden light
A sudden sunshine in the chilly glade.

Sprite of New England forests, he was wise
Who gave thee thy quaint name,
As, threading wind-stripped woods,
With awed surprise,
He first beheld thy waving fan of flame.

Partiality

Partiality to ourselves is dishonesty. For a man to judge that to be the equitable, right part for him, which he would see to be harsh, unjust, oppressive in another, is plain vice, and can proceed only from great unfairness of mind.—Joseph Butler.

Catalonia

"The old province of Catalonia occupies the northeast corner of Spain, and includes the present provinces of Barcelona, Gerona, Lérida, and Tarragona. The long Mediterranean coast line stretches from the French border at Port-Bou to the town of Alcanar, beyond the delta of the Ebro. From this point the frontier runs in a nearly straight line up to the peak of Montserrat, opposite Luchon in the High Pyrenees. It will be seen that most of the province is very mountainous; the Llanos de Urgel, in the part of the province of Lérida bordering on Aragon, are the only broad plains in its territory.

"The character of Catalan landscape is varied." Royal Tyler writes in "Spain: A Study of Her Life and Arts." "For the most part it recalls Italy rather than Spain. The fertile hills rising from the sea are covered with vines and olives, and intersected by innumerable stone walls and terraces. The very color of the soil, the rock-piles and cypresses, the gray river-beds, the moldering towers which crown the steep hills, take one back to Tuscany. This impression is strongest in the province of Tarragona, upon which Roman and older civilizations have left deep traces. The sea-coast of the Ampurdán in the province of Gerona is a little world in itself. Separated as it is from the

inland by rugged hills traversed by very bad roads, it has always had easier communication with Italy and the Mediterranean islands; for in the days when Europe as it is now was in the making, the sea united and land divided. This strip of coast was dotted with colonies in ancient times; almost every cove still has a name with a classical flavor about it. Here is Ampurias, the Greek colony of Emporion, where were struck the first Spanish coins, and where recent explorations have discovered pottery, gems and bronzes. Today, the straight-lined fisher-folk speak a strange dialect of Catalan, full of Sicilian words. In the good old days these fishermen rolled in riches which they drew from smuggling."

"The Pyrenean valleys are wild, difficult of access, and extremely interesting in many ways. The difference between the conditions of life in these savage mountain villages and in the populous manufacturing towns in the lower part of the province of Barcelona is as great as possible. The mountaineers are still the Catalan peasants of the Middle Ages; they are strong (Roman) Catholics and for the most part Carlists; while the townsmen have long been turbulent Liberals, and the working population breeds Socialists in plenty and not a few anarchists.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Mirror Lake and Mt. Watkins, Yosemite Valley

"Going up the north branch of Tenaya Cañon," writes John Muir in his book, "The Yosemite," "we pass between the North Dome and Half Dome, and in less than an hour come to Mirror Lake, the Dome Cascades, and Tenaya Fall. Beyond the Fall, on the north side of the cañon, is the sublime El Capitan-like rock called

Mount Watkins; on the south the vast granite wave of Clouds' Rest, a mile in height; and between them the fine Tenaya Cascade with silvery plumes outspread on smooth glacier-polished folds of granite, making a vertical descent in all of about seven hundred feet.

"Just beyond the Dome Cascades,

on the shoulder of Mount Watkins, there is an old trail once used by Indians on their way across the range to Mono, but in the cañon above this point there is no trail of any sort. Between Mount Watkins and Clouds' Rest the cañon is accessible only to mountaineers. . . . Beyond the Cascades no great difficulty will be encountered. A succession of charming lily gardens and meadows occurs in filled-up lake basins among the rock-waves in the bottom of the cañon, and everywhere the surface of the granite has a smooth-wiped appearance, and in many places reflects the sunbeams like glass, a phenomenon due to glacial action, the cañon having been the channel of one of the main tributaries of the ancient Yosemite Glacier."

Pigeons in the Wilderness

The pigeons were filling the woods in vast migratory flocks. It is almost incredible, the prodigious flights of these birds in the western wilderness. They appear absolutely in crowds, and move with astonishing velocity, their wings making a whistling sound as they fly. The rapid evolutions of these flocks, wheeling and shifting suddenly as with one impulse; the flashing changes of color they present, as their backs, their breasts, or the under part of their wings are turned to the spectator, are singularly pleasing. When they alight, if on the ground, they cover whole acres at a time; if upon trees the branches often break beneath their weight. If suddenly startled while feeding in the forest, the noise they make in getting on the wing is like the roar of a cataract or the sound of distant thunder. . . . Mr. Bradbury gives a curious, though apparently faithful account of the kind of discipline observed in these immense flocks, so that each may have a chance of picking up food. As the front ranks must meet with the greatest abundance, and the rear ranks must have scanty pickings, the instant a rank finds itself hindmost, it rises in the air, flies over the whole flock, and takes its place in the advance. The next rank follows in its course, and thus the last is continually becoming first, and all by turns have a front place at the banquet.—Washington Irving in "Astoria."

Mind the Coming Track

Be ours to heed the lesson while we may,
Look up for light to guide us on our way,
Look forward bravely, but not weakly back;
The past is done with, mind the coming track;
Look in with searching eye and courage stout,
But when temptations come, look out, look out.

The Owl

The midday sky, no doubt,
Is one thing that the owl has quite
Made up his mind about.
—Japanese Hokku (tr. by W. N. Porter).

If Authors Could Reply to Their Critics

Giving it as his deliberate opinion that an author ought to be allowed to reply to a misrepresenting review, Mr. Howells wrote some years ago:

"In any other relation of life, the man who thinks himself wronged tries to right himself, violently, if he is a mistaken man, and lawfully, if he is a wise man or a rich one, which is practically the same thing. But the author, dramatist, painter, sculptor, whose book, play, picture, statue has been unfairly dealt with, must make no effort to right himself with the public; he must bear his wrong in silence; he is even expected to grin and bear it as if it were funny. Everybody understands that it is not funny to him, not in the least funny, but everybody says that he cannot make an effort to get the public to take his point of view without loss of dignity. This is very odd but it is the fact, and I suppose it comes from the feeling that the author, dramatist, painter, sculptor, has already said the best he can of his side in his book, play, picture, statue. This is partly true and yet if he wishes to add something more to prove the critic wrong, we do not see how his attempt to do so should involve loss of dignity. The public, which is so jealous for his dignity, does not otherwise use him as if he were a very great or invaluable creature."

"I should say that he lost dignity or not as he behaved, in his effort to right himself. . . . If he betrayed a wounded vanity, if he impugned the motives and accused the lives of his critics, I should certainly feel that he was losing dignity; but if he temperately examined their theories, and tried to show where they were mistaken, I think he would not only gain dignity but would perform a very useful work."

The Song of Niagara

Though day by day I listen,
No syllable of that majestic chant
May my adoring passion comprehend.
With many a lucent, evanescent hue
The plunging torrents glisten.
Far-seen, colossal plumes of spray
Ascend.
Their dazzling white shot through and through
With quivering rainbows, until every plant,
Each hear, blue-berried cedar loved of bird,
Each fine fern tracery, the cold mists christen
To spirit grace. The frosted branches bend
With sparkle of such jewels as transcend
All fantasy of elfin-craft. Yet who
Interprets the great enchantment's word?

—Katherine Lee Bates.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, OCT. 15, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Larger Patriotism

IN FORMING the new National Ministry in Canada, Sir Robert Borden has done a fine thing, and done it in a great way. It will not be disputed, it is to be imagined, by anybody, least of all by a Canadian, that party feeling runs particularly high in the oldest of the Dominions. It has been the rule in Canadian politics for the winner to take his pound of flesh, and anything over and above the pound which might be within his power. In a great national crisis, Sir Robert has broken through tradition. He has gone back to the golden age of the Roman Republic, when none was for a party, when all were for the state. In plain English, in the very height of his power, he has formed a National Ministry in which the offices are divided equally between his own party and the Liberal Party.

The example is one which it is to be trusted will hold good in all future party warfare. Not, that is to say, in the necessary continuation of fusion ministries, but in the willingness of political opponents to introduce into party warfare something more of humor and good nature than has been formerly the wont. For, it has to be acknowledged, that Sir Robert has not taken this step to save his political life, or to secure his political influence. There has probably never been a moment when he could have gone to the electors with a greater security of their endorsement of his policy, and the return of his supporters to Ottawa. More than this, it is recognized that he need not have appealed to the country at all, since he already had been assured of the confidence of the House in the shape of a resolution authorizing him to continue the present Parliament. In spite of this he determined, and most people will agree determined rightly, that the hour of the present war was not a time when a man should hold power by reason of an existing parliamentary majority, or under any aspersions of unconstitutionality. The moment, therefore, that the Liberal members of the House showed an inclination to support Sir Wilfrid Laurier in challenging the Prime Minister's right to consider himself the nominee of the nation, they must have realized they were going to bring about a party struggle. Sir Robert refused to be contented with the decision of the majority, and determined rightly that he would hold his commission from the country or not at all.

He determined, however, at the same time, that he would do everything in his power to avert a party conflict. He decided, therefore, once more to renew the offer, which had been rejected, to form a coalition ministry with the Liberal Party, after the manner which has been adopted in France and in the United Kingdom. He, consequently, offered half the offices in his Cabinet to those members of the Liberal Party who had arrayed themselves with him in the pursuit of the larger patriotism. The policy adopted was in the nature of a self-denying ordinance, for the great majority of the Conservatives might itself not unjustly have led to a claim of a majority of offices. Such an idea, however, was entirely foreign to Sir Robert's concept of a united nation. He offered half of the Cabinet offices to that section of the Liberal Party which was willing to coalesce with him, and that offer was accepted. The result is the formation of the Cabinet, the members of which were announced on Saturday last.

The people of Canada will now, consequently, make their decision at the polls with the inspiration which Sir Robert has given them to unite as one man in seeing the war through. Nobody can have any particular doubt as to what is likely to be the result. The emergency legislation necessary to eliminate the votes of any alien or anti-national elements in the country, and to safeguard, so far as possible, the interests of the men at the front, has been passed by the House. This legislation itself, it is to be imagined, would have secured Sir Robert from defeat, even if there had been any prospect of his defeat, of which there has at no time been any serious indication. But the great gain, as the Montreal Star plainly points out, is that "the genuinely patriotic people of Canada will be very glad to get rid of a real war election." That truly is what Canadians with the larger view see. It is ridiculous to pretend, as a few papers are pretending, that the coalition has meant the betrayal of their party by the Liberals who have entered the Cabinet. The same sort of thing was said with equal futility in France and in the United Kingdom, in the earlier stages of the war. Men, however, in those countries, have ceased to trouble particularly about parties for the time being, with the result that some amazing Cabinets, from the point of view of combination, have been formed. What is really troubling those Liberals who are dissatisfied is, it is to be suspected, the very thing which the Montreal Star, itself a Liberal paper, joyfully points out, namely, that "with so large and influential a section of the Liberal Party represented in and supporting the new Union Cabinet, the necessary election of members to the House of Commons becomes largely a formality in a decisive majority of the constituencies."

It is hard to get away from the prejudices of a lifetime. But when once these prejudices have been overturned, people find that Liberals and Conservatives, Radicals and Conservatives, are made of very much the same clay. At this precise moment, Mr. Lloyd George is presiding in London over a War Cabinet which contains numbers of men, who, in days gone past, would have thought it a thing incredible that they could be on any political terms with the author of "Limehouse." After a time the politicians of Canada will discover that what has become possible to the Liberals and the Conservatives of the United Kingdom, and to the various groups of the Right and Left in France, should be of easy digestion to themselves. When this comes about the acidity of Canadian politics will have been greatly mellowed, and the interests of the country will be discovered in no way to have suffered in the process.

The Nearest Duty

THE task lying nearest the people of the United States at the present time, the task of the most immediate importance, is that of taking up the second Liberty bond issue. So much is dependent on the success of this loan that, for the time being, all other questions and undertakings must be made secondary. It is not going too far to say that the success of the loan is vital to American prestige before the world. To permit the loan to fail would be a severe disappointment to the Allies of the United States; it would proportionately rehearten the enemies of democracy, whose fortunes are now so manifestly on the decline, and it would assuredly tend to postpone the return of peace. As a matter of national obligation, national interest, and national pride, it must not be allowed to fail.

There exists nowhere the slightest doubt as to the ability of the people of the United States to support their treasury by subscribing, and greatly oversubscribing, the amount required; if they should fall short of meeting the call it would certainly, and naturally, be attributed to their unwillingness. How could this be reconciled, assuming the possibility of such a contingency, with the emphatic and universal popular demand upon the Government, a demand which gained strength every hour from the invasion of Belgium until it became irresistible, in the spring of 1917, that, in the name of humanity, war be declared upon German autocracy? How could it be reconciled with the satisfaction and enthusiasm with which that declaration was received from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf? President Wilson did not act hastily. His patience actually tried the temper of the country. He was ready to act at any time, but he refrained, despite the clamor all around him, until he felt that the sentiment of the whole nation was for war. He followed rather than led. He had a right to believe that the people would stand by him "to the last man and to the last dollar."

Has the nation a thought of deserting him or his Administration, of leaving the Government in the lurch, of abandoning its allies, of turning its back upon democracy, of bringing humiliation upon its name, and disgrace upon its flag? Assuredly not. The nation is as firm today in its attitude toward the war, and as fixed in its determination to assist, to the full extent of its ability, in the winning of the struggle, as it was six months ago. Its people, however, taking them in the mass, have apparently become indifferent as to details, and have seemingly fallen into the mistake of passing their individual obligations and responsibilities to Washington, on the assumption that, having been granted all the power it has asked for, the Government can do everything, and do it automatically. They are willing to pay any tax that comes within their ability toward the carrying on of the war; they are ready to serve under the colors; they are prepared cheerfully to obey orders; but they are slow in taking upon themselves, voluntarily, the performance of such a simple duty as the buying of a bond. This is not due to any weakness in their patriotism; strange to say, it is a result of their unlimited confidence in the ability of the country to accomplish whatever it sets out to do, without let or hindrance. The average American citizen apparently does not see how individually, and in his small way, he can do much for the stupendous cause which the nation has made its own, unless he is ordered to do something.

There must be a general and complete awakening from this misconception of personal obligation among American citizens during the next two weeks, if the second Liberty bond issue is to be wholly successful. The Government at Washington can do much when backed by the people; without this backing it can do little or nothing. The moral effect of popular support counts for a great deal. It is to the course of the American people, rather than to the course of their Government, that Germany is looking most keenly and anxiously at this moment. It is known to Berlin, as clearly as it is known to New York, that upon the success of the second great bond issue hang momentous consequences. If it is established beyond peradventure that the American people are behind their Government in the declaration that peace is impossible until the world is made safe for democracy, it is at least reasonably probable that the revolution which is brewing in the German Empire will find expression, and that the question of ending the war will no longer rest upon the will of Kaiser or military caste.

The President, his Cabinet, and all who share his confidence realize full well that nothing, at the present time, may rightfully take precedence of the bond sale. It is for this reason that a Liberty Bond Day has been proclaimed for Wednesday, October 24, and that a change has been made, by the authority of the Executive, in the plan for devoting the week of October 21 to 27 to the food-pledge campaign. This campaign has been set forward to the week beginning October 28, so that there may be no conflict with the final stage of the Liberty Loan drive.

Two weeks remain in which not only to make good the deficit now visible in subscriptions, but to bring the total up to a point where there can be no further doubt, in any part of the world, as to where the people of the United States stand on the question of pushing the war to a speedy and victorious conclusion.

The State and Research Work

IN a memorandum which was issued by the British Science Guild, about a year ago, it was stated that, whilst the United Kingdom had not been behind other nations in its achievements in the field of original research, "the capacity of British talent had been impeded by the neglect of the state to encourage and facilitate investigation and to promote cooperation between those engaged in industry and those engaged in research." During the last year, a great deal has been done to remedy this defect, and the British authorities have taken up the question of research with an energy which is already bearing good fruit. The report of the Advisory Council of the Privy Council Committee on Scientific and Industrial Research for 1916-17, which was published recently, is, indeed, full of promise for the future. Already, it appears, substan-

tial progress has been made towards the encouragement of national research, in such important industries as that of cotton, and in the woolen and worsted manufactures, by establishing a national research association, whilst Irish flax spinners have, it is stated, decided to take a like step. The council, the report says, has also been approached by the representatives of various other trades, with the result that many of them have decided to form research associations, and others are seriously considering the question. In certain instances, the state is making substantial grants towards carrying on research work, especially in those fields in which direct results, in the way of increased trade and manufacture, are not to be looked for.

One of the foremost questions in the matter is, of course, that of the attitude of the state towards inventions and inventors, and in this regard the council would seem to have come to a wise decision. Where money is needed for the introduction or exploitation of the patented process or device, assistance is not to be given. On the other hand, where funds are required for working out, on a full scale, a process or device already patented, it is considered that a grant may be properly recommended.

As far as the traders and manufacturers themselves are concerned, the great need is cooperation, in the fullest sense of that word, and the chief obstacle in the way of full cooperation is the "trade secret." In certain cases, the trade secret is a very real and wholly legitimate asset, but the anxiety which guards a trade secret is often made to extend to all manner of information, which every trader, including the one possessing it, would be the better for sharing. It is a narrow, and consequently distorted, view of the question to imagine that ultimate success in business is dependent on chance advantages. Such adventitious helps can, of course, never in the long run compete with the ability to recognize opportunities which are always coming, and the readiness to take advantage of them. Improved methods help every one, and nothing secures and establishes the improved method so quickly as cooperation, and that eminently sane trade policy which may be summed up in the phrase "pooling information."

The U. S. Army Rank of General

THE revival of the rank of General in the United States Army, primarily with the purpose of raising the grade of the commander of the American expeditionary force in France, Major-General John J. Pershing, to correspond as nearly as possible with that held by the chief commanders of the British and French forces, and, secondarily, to bring the grade of the chief of staff, Major-General Tasker H. Bliss, to equality with that of a technical subordinate, recalls the fact that, from its beginning, the Republic has been chary of the bestowal of high military honors. The nation has never before, in like circumstances, conferred such honors as those now held by General Pershing and General Bliss. In the Revolution, the Continental Congress made no attempt to grade the commanding officers. It simply accepted as their titles those conferred by the different States. George Washington was designated Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Armies. Not until 1798, when, war with France was apprehended, was the title of Lieutenant-General created and conferred upon him. On March 2, 1799, a law was enacted which declared that "a commander of the army of the United States shall be appointed and commissioned by the style of 'General of the Armies of the United States.'" This abolished the office and title of Lieutenant-General, and gave Washington the higher rank.

After Washington, there was a decided reaction from militarism. The act of March 16, 1802, made provision only for a single general officer of the army, and that one a Brigadier-General. In the war of 1812-15 numerous general officers were necessarily appointed, but none was made to rank above a Major-General. With the return of peace, and public confidence in its indefinite continuance, Congress, on March 2, 1821, provided that the command of the regular army should lie with one Major-General and two Brigadier-Generals. There was little, if any, change from this until the Mexican War, when, in 1846, the President was authorized to add one Major-General, Zachary Taylor, to the single incumbent of that rank, Major-General Winfield Scott. In 1855 the grade of Lieutenant-General, by brevet, was revived by Congress, with the purpose of acknowledging "the eminent services of a Major-General in the late war with Mexico." This had reference to General Scott.

From the beginning to the close of the Civil War, of course, there was much making of general officers. It became at once necessary to raise lieutenantcies to captaincies, captaincies to colonelcies, and to give brigade and higher commands, with corresponding titles, to scores of West Point graduates and volunteers who could prove their fitness for such responsibilities. Grant, it will be remembered, was a retired Captain at Galena when the war broke out. On March 2, 1864, the grade of Lieutenant-General, never before conferred upon any American officer save Washington, was voted to the silent soldier. The war was over, and the nation had begun gratefully to settle down to the ways of peace, when, in 1866, Grant was given a rank equal to the highest conferred upon Washington. This the Union commander held until he became President, when the title passed to General William Tecumseh Sherman, who had, in the mean time, been made a Lieutenant-General, along with General Philip H. Sheridan. The title of General of the Armies of the United States passed to Sheridan on June 1, 1888, and on August 5 of the same year it went out of existence. Lieutenant-generalships continued longer, and major-generalships, with a short intermission, have been continued down to the present day.

There are remarkable phases of the career of "Black Jack" Pershing. Although he had distinguished himself in Cuba and in the Philippines, there appeared to be little hope of his advancement, because of the great number of seniors in his way. In 1906, however, President Roosevelt, in characteristic fashion, in defiance of all usage, and without fear of the long string of seniors and their friends, jumped Pershing from a captaincy to a brigadier-generalship. He would have made him a Colonel by preference, but the law would not permit him to do this.

If he jumped Pershing at all it must not be to a colonelcy. The law said nothing to prevent a captain from being jumped to a brigadiership, and President Roosevelt found pleasure in taking advantage of the neglect, or oversight, of the lawmakers.

Nothing seemed more unlikely, ten years ago, or five years ago, for that matter, than that John J. Pershing would ever be able to rise to a high rank in the army, for no opportunity was in sight. But now we find him with a rank equal to that borne by Washington, Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, not so much because of what he has accomplished as because of the great things expected of him.

While General Bliss, by virtue of his position as the directing head of the entire United States Army organization, takes precedence of General Pershing, nevertheless it is upon the achievements of the man at the front, rather than upon the work of the man at headquarters, that the attention of the nation will be centered.

Notes and Comments

THIS is how New Zealand is going to do it. If any of the Dominion citizens, who earn more than £700 a year, fail to assume their proper share of the war burden by contributing to future war loans, she is going to assess them with additional heavy taxation. There is need for such a proceeding, if the voluntary plan is to bring an inadequate return, for the conflict has taught, the lesson that while voluntary methods serve in times of peace, in times of war they do not always meet the requirements. New Zealand, like her neighbor Australia, is determined that those who get the benefit of the music shall help to pay the piper.

THINK of that day, perhaps not so far ahead as commonly supposed, when your grocer, your clothier, your shoe retailer, and your coal dealer inform you that prices have fallen, instead of risen. Having had the experience of meeting exigencies arising from the increased cost of everything, the average householder should be able to readjust himself to lower prices with considerable ease.

M. CLÉMENTEAU is not in the Painlevé Cabinet. Probably a man of his standing and experience could only lead and not enter a government. Then, of course, M. Clémenteau's capacities for construction are said by many not to equal his wonderful savoir-faire in the art of criticism. He is said to shun responsibility himself, while making it difficult for others to carry responsibility. However that may be, his denunciation and exposure of the spies and plotters, who were laying their snares under the nose of a really far too complacent Minister of the Interior, is certainly another feather in his cap.

THE future will show if France is once more to be governed by Georges Clémenteau. He would not be exactly popular, but Hervé declares that if it came to it, he would rather see the Tiger in power than Albert Thomas. But then, Hervé thinks that the Socialist Party is proving itself very thoroughly tarred with the Marxian brush. His attitude is anything, even Clémenteau, rather than a Soviet!

RECOGNITION of acts of bravery in these times should not be wholly confined to those engaged in military service. Something, at least, should be done about providing a medal for the writer who prepares the first magazine article without using the word meticulous. The feat seems, of course, a difficult if not an impossible one, but it would be well, at all events to encourage an effort in that direction.

NEWFOUNDLAND, though her population does not exceed that of a populous English industrial city, has sent 10,000 men to fight the battles of the British Empire in this war. It is a magnificent record, and exactly what one would have expected from a country which sent its fishing ships to help in the destruction of the Great Armada. It was in 1583 that Sir Humphrey Gilbert took possession of the island in the name of his "most gracious Lady, Queen Elizabeth"; it was only five years later that La Felicissima Armada left Corunna for English waters, so that Newfoundland had an early opportunity of establishing a tradition for gallantry which Newfoundlanders are so splendidly vindicating in the present war. The "Antient and Loyal Colony" of Newfoundland is celebrating the four hundred and twentieth anniversary of her discovery, an occasion which is seized by the rest of the Empire to wish her Godspeed.

THERE is in the New American Army a "Rainbow Division," so-called because it is constituted of military units from all parts of the country. The name "Blue and Gray" is to be given to a division, the twenty-ninth, now forming in Anniston, Ala., because it is made up, about equally, of regiments from the North and the South. Both names were cleverly conceived, and the latter is, perhaps, the happier of the two. The "Blue" and the "Gray" are thoroughly blended in this war.

A KANSAS woman of accredited literary taste has sent out a call for all unpublished poems by Kansas poets, her declared purpose being to put such works into a book. The point is at once raised, of course, that there are no poems by Kansas poets that have never been published.

FROM the ridiculous to the sublime. The Ridiculous—Henry J. Kaltenbach, reported speaking at a meeting of the New York State Wholesale Liquor Dealers, and apparently making a virtue out of a necessity: "If our own business suffers as a result of the taxes we will not complain, but will take it as our bit toward winning the war."

The Sublime—The same speaker at the same meeting: "We wholesalers feel there are too many saloons, and we will be glad to see them go out of business."